

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WALTER AND EDITH  
SCHWARZ

## HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Walter Schwarz and his late wife Edith Schwarz, the founders of the Bolton Street Synagogue in Baltimore. On April 30, 1992, the synagogue will dedicate a stained glass window in their honor.

Walter and Edith were able to escape Nazi-occupied Austria in the late 1930's. They came to the United States and made Baltimore their home. One of Walter's greatest achievements was the work he did on the American Space Program while working for Bendix Corp., which included involvement in the landing of the first man on the Moon.

Walter and Edith were members of the Chizuk Amuno congregation and later, Beth Am Synagogue; both of which were in Baltimore. Having seen so many synagogues in Europe turned into churches or burned to the ground by Hitler, Walter was enthralled by the idea that the Bolton Street Synagogue would be created from what was an old church building on Bolton Street. Hence, he joined and inspired the newly created Bolton Street Synagogue.

Well into his seventies, Walter learned how to make stained glass windows at the Jewish community center in order to help him design his own stained glass windows. He had never worked with stained glass before, but it is a tribute to his always present genius that he mastered the art and created for us not simply an artifact of beauty, but a story that we must remember and pass on to our children, and to their's.

It is fitting that during the week of remembrance of the Shoah, Jews and non-Jews share in the dedication of this great achievement by a man whose dream has been fulfilled and whose memories will live forever.

FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM: CON-  
GRESS SHOULD LOOK CLOSE TO  
HOME

## HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the health care town forum I held in Louisville in January indicated more than ever that health care reform must be addressed by Congress. Although comprehensive reform may not be possible during the 102d Congress, this does not change the consensus among health care providers, administrators, and consumers in Lou-

isville and Jefferson County that an overhaul of the health care system is in order.

As we deliberate over the variety of policy options available—some from far distant countries—let us not overlook a health care system very close to home: the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP].

I recently came across two articles describing the FEHBP. One—published in the April 2, 1992 edition of the Wall Street Journal—details the FEHBP's strong points: consumer choice and competition. The second—from the April 1992 edition of Government Executive—outlines some of its drawbacks.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues these articles, which I hope will contribute to the ongoing health care reform debate.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 2, 1992]

SURPRISE! A GOVERNMENT HEALTH PLAN  
THAT WORKS

(By Robert E. Moffit)

Amid all the talk of health care reform in Washington, you rarely hear a mention of the excellent and efficient health plan serving federal employees, including every member of Congress and the executive branch. Nearly one out of every 25 Americans, more than nine million current and retired federal employees and their families, obtain medical coverage under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program. And while FEHB isn't perfect, it has worked relatively well. Employees typically can choose from dozens of different plans; this, in turn, has created the kind of vigorous competition that restrains cost increases.

When Congress created the federal employee health care system in 1959, it based the new system on two economic principles normally absent from government programs: choice and competition. Rep. Richard Gephardt (D., Mo.) noted more than a decade ago that the federal employee system was unique in this respect: "I think the more diversity we have with regard to decision making on health care, the more cost efficient and better the whole outcome is."

Truer words were never spoken. But in the ensuing 10 years, the lesson seems to have been forgotten. Indeed, while the government employee system is based on market competition, most private-sector plans look more like government monopolies. The only choice most get is made for them by somebody else.

Under FEHB, employees of Congress, the White House and the various departments and agencies of government, including civilian employees of the Pentagon, get to choose their own health plans. Nationally, federal employees have some 400 plans from which to choose—from traditional large insurance carriers, such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield, to more than 310 managed care plans, such as Kaiser-Permanente. Most private sector workers have just one "choice": whatever their employer chooses for them.

Costs to the employees of the various plans offered range from \$350 to \$2,000 a year for single employees, and from \$700 to more than \$4,000 a year for employees with family coverage. (The government generally pays about

60% of the premium.) By carefully shopping and comparing price and value, federal employees can save hundreds of dollars each year. Compared to the double-digit increases that are common elsewhere, premiums for federal employees average just 8% more this year over last year, according to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the federal agency that administers the program.

While in ordinary times the federal employee health benefits program would go unnoticed outside Washington, these aren't ordinary times. Americans spent in excess of \$738 billion last year on health care, more than 13% of GNP. And costs continue to rise rapidly. Something needs to be done to slow the inflationary spiral, and the federal employee program might just provide the model we need for a universal health care system that relies on the free market to protect all Americans while simultaneously controlling costs.

This could be accomplished by changing the regressive and inefficient tax laws upon which the current system is based. It is the tax code, not the beneficence of U.S. business, that has turned the place of employment into a health-benefits clinic.

We could move to a more efficient, consumer-based system similar to the federal employee program by replacing the tax breaks now given company-based insurance plans with individual tax credits. Armed with such credits, each individual (or family) would thus have the money to purchase health benefits and the incentive to shop for the best buy, as federal employees do.

The major objection to a national, consumer-based system seems to be this: that too many people are not intelligent enough to make an informed decision on their own health care needs (or, conversely, that the subject is just too complicated even for a well-educated person).

But the experience with the federal system proves this just isn't so.

Most of the people covered by the federal employees health benefits program are not medical experts, nor do they understand all of the small print in insurance policies or possess Harvard Ph.Ds. The federal employee program provides benefits to more than 1.8 million clerical and professional employees, 365,000 blue-collar workers, and more than 750,000 postal workers—and their families—and to some two million retirees and spouses. Every federal employee, from messenger to cabinet secretary, shops from the same menu, though the less costly managed care plans offered by hospitals and health-maintenance organizations may differ from city to city.

Choosing a plan has become one of Washington's annual rituals, conducted during a time of the year known as "open season." During this season federal employees are given a month or so (open season last year was Nov. 12 to Dec. 9) to select the health care plan of their choice. They can stick with what they have if they're satisfied, or they can switch to another plan, if they think it offers a better buy or is better suited to their needs. These plans are marketed by insurance companies, local hospitals, HMOs and seven different unions, including

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the American Postal Workers Union, the National Association of Letter Carriers, and the National Treasury Employees Union. The union plans, incidentally, are often open to and popular among non-union members.

Employees don't have to guess about what the plans offer. They are given plenty of help—both in the form of advertising from the providers of these plans, and in expert advice on the best buys for employees in specific circumstances—singles, families, retirees, etc. There are even detailed guides comparing the pluses and minuses of the various plans: "Open Season Guide," published by the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, for instance, or "Checkbook's Guide to Health Insurance Plans for Federal Employees," published by Washington Consumers Checkbook, a consumer organization that also steers Washington-area shoppers to the best deals on furniture, appliances, personal computers, electronics and other consumer goods.

In other words, federal employees have more than enough information to eliminate the guesswork. And since all of the plans must meet a basic standard established by the government, employees really can't go wrong.

If Washington is serious about doing something about America's health care system, with its soaring costs and gaps in coverage, it would do well to look in its own backyard. The benefits of consumer choice and market competition should not be confined to Congress and the federal bureaucracy. A modified version of FEHB could work equally well for all of us.

[From the Government Executive, April 1992]  
CHOICE IN HEALTH BENEFITS: TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING?

(By Rita Zeldner)

As negotiations over reform of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program get under way this year, choice will be one of the key bargaining chips.

A large selection plans traditionally has been a mainstay of FEHB. During open season last fall, most federal workers and retirees could select from more than a dozen traditional, fee-for-service indemnity plans and several health maintenance organizations—a far larger choice than the typical private-sector worker has. Premiums for family coverage ranged from \$720 a year to more than \$4,000. But as proposals are floated to change the program—the Bush Administration, several lawmakers and unions all agree that reforms are needed—a number of critics are questioning whether choice guarantees enrollees the greatest bang for their buck.

Three years ago, the Congressional Research Service answered that question with a resounding "no." In a landmark study, CRS analysts concluded that the wide variety of choices offered through FEHB did little to create a quality program. CRS pointed out that despite the large number of plans participating in FEHB and the vast difference in their premiums, there was actually very little difference in the benefits they offered.

The difference in premiums, analysts found, was due to some plans' high concentration of certain types of enrollees—generally the elderly or others with costly medical conditions—and the tailoring of other types of plans to younger and generally less costly enrollees. This phenomenon, known as "risk segmentation," has driven up the cost of such plans as Blue Cross and Blue Shield's high option and Aetna's now defunct federal plan, while allowing other plans to keep their rates low by tailoring their benefits to low-risk enrollees.

To understand the profound impact of risk segmentation, one has only to compare the plans heavily used by retirees with those that have relatively few annuitants. Retirees, because they are older and more prone to health problems, tend to choose higher cost plans. Last year, for instance, 84 percent of enrollees in the Blue Cross high-option plan were retirees. At \$169 for biweekly family coverage, that plan is now the second most expensive in FEHB. By contrast, the Mail Handlers high option package—one of the most popular plans in FEHB—had a biweekly premium of only \$35.94, largely because only 19 percent of the people who chose the plan were retirees.

The vast difference in premiums among FEHB plans that have only subtle differences in coverage has troubled policy makers. One Office of Personnel Management official criticizes the program for offering "too many flavors of vanilla." And Rep. Gary Ackerman, D-N.Y., chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, says he has received more letters complaining about the plethora of choices around open season than on any other pay and benefits issue. Ackerman has proposed legislation that would scale back choices to only one high and one low option, with rates set by Congress. OPM indicated a similar inclination in a draft legislative proposal it released two years ago.

"It makes no sense to have so many choices of the same thing," says an Ackerman staffer. "It's very confusing and study after study shows that the competition among plans does nothing to improve benefits for enrollees or to lower costs."

Administration officials also say that the plethora of choices is a problem, but their recent efforts have focused not on lessening the number of options, but on strengthening price competition by eliminating the often narrow distinctions between those options. A recent General Accounting Office study, based on 1988 data, concluded that the government could save between \$35 million and \$200 million by making benefits more similar among the various plans. OPM tried to do just that last spring, telling FEHB carriers, who were in the process of designing their 1992 plans, that they all had to offer a similar package of benefits. That plan, however, was dropped after it met fierce opposition from carriers, employee groups and Congress.

A legislative proposal the administration will unveil later this year, though, will again attempt to heighten competition between the various plans, according to Curtis Smith, associate administrator for retirement and insurance at OPM.

But not everyone agrees that reducing choices would make FEHB better. On the contrary, Robert Moffit of the Heritage Foundation, a right-of-center think tank, argued in a recent position paper that as Congress considers national health insurance reform, it would do well to use FEHB as a model. "This system gives consumers a wide choice of health plans and 'user-friendly' advice on how to choose among rival plans. It promotes intense competition among health insurance carriers. It controls costs. It incorporates excellent benefits." Moffit also contends that "those who are enrolled in it are pleased with the system."

"I don't think that people want other people making decisions for them," he says. "Choice is what distinguishes us from controlled economies."

The one major adjustment Moffit recommends is creating a separate risk pool for

active employees and retirees. While doing so would increase costs for retirees and decrease costs for active workers (who would no longer be sharing the risk of the retirees), the higher cost could be mitigated through a tax subsidy.

FEHB carriers also argue against less choice. They do not agree with those who say that FEHB plans are so similar that choice is illusory. Jim Morrison, a former OPM insurance division chief who now lobbies for a major insurer, says, "If I can get the same thing at one department store that I can get at another, does that mean the government should come along and arbitrarily abolish one of the choices?"

Morrison agrees that some enrollees could reduce their health insurance costs without reducing benefits simply by switching plans, but he says the choice should be left to the consumer. "It's just like the person who puts a third lock on the door when two will do. It's not up to me to say they're crazy."

Critics of Ackerman's proposal, which would set premiums somewhere in the middle of current FEHB rates, say the plan would force many enrollees who are happy with their current plan and its coverage to begin paying more.

As the cost of medical care continues to rise, health insurance expenses will undoubtedly take an increasingly large bite from the wallets of workers and retirees. And as the debate over health insurance—both within FEHB and nationally—gets under way, federal employees and retirees should be braced for a battle over choice.

## A SECOND CHANCE FOR LIFE

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, during the week of April 19–25, 1992, we recognize Donor Awareness Week, a moment in time that is motivated by the theme, "Offer a Second Chance for Life". This public awareness effort takes on a life of its own when one considers the number of people who are anxiously and hopefully waiting for that second chance. In the February issue of the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network newsletter, the figures speak for themselves. Over 25,000 requests are on the national waiting list, the majority of which are from patients between the ages of 19–45 and waiting for a kidney transplant. Past records indicate that in 1990, only about 15,000 patients actually received a transplant. Thus the demand far outweighs the ability of the medical community to meet those requesting and eligible for a transplant. In my district in upstate New York, the University of Rochester-Syracuse Organ and Tissue Procurement Program indicated that over 300 new candidates desiring a liver transplant are added each month to the registry list, yet 24 percent of those candidates will die before an organ becomes available.

The National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network is launching a series of public service announcements this spring to highlight the need for donations and to educate the community regarding the process and satisfaction involved in such a gift of life. As



Members of Congress we have the opportunity to support such efforts and to educate ourselves and our constituents regarding the value of this program. The words of one recipient summarize the importance of this effort:

It was like I got a whole new set of batteries \* \* \* I remember shortly after the heart transplant brushing my teeth, and it suddenly occurred to me that I did not need to stop and rest. Then I turned and looked out the window and saw the sun, and it was like a whole new beginning.

LOURDES AQUILA, DR. LUIS VILLA, AND LA LIGA CONTRA EL CANCER HELP VICTIMS OF CANCER

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude for the unselfish work done by the Liga Contra El Cancer, the League Against Cancer, and bring attention to its upcoming telethon. When the indigent face the terror of cancer, the Liga provides for those who might not otherwise receive the necessary care. Over the past 17 years, the Liga has eased the burdens of over 23,000 Florida residents. This patient population reflects the diversity of Florida with over 45 countries of origin represented. The Liga's good work makes no distinction on the basis of race, creed, sex, or national origin.

The Liga Contra El Cancer drew its inspiration from an earlier Liga formed in pre-Castro Cuba in 1925. The earlier Liga provided the same sort of charitable aid and eventually included an internationally respected center for oncology. The current Liga is supported by the volunteer efforts of over 166 Miami area physicians plus over 200 health care workers and other concerned people.

Even with donated time and reduced rates from area hospitals, the Liga carries a crushing financial burden. Last year alone, the Liga spent nearly three million dollars to aid the suffering poor. This year, the Liga is attempting to cope with a nearly 30-percent increase in patients.

Against that backdrop the Liga will be holding its 16th annual telethon on Sunday, May 3 from 10 a.m. to midnight. The telethon will originate from the Miami Jai-Alai Fronton and be broadcast by television station WTLV 23.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly commend the efforts of the Liga Contra El Cancer in its struggle against human suffering. Many lives have been saved or final days made more bearable by the actions of this group.

I also wish to note for the RECORD the leadership given the Liga by Harvard graduate Luis Villa, M.D., president, and longtime volunteer and general coordinator Lourdes P. Aquila. Dr. Villa is, in addition to being an oncologist, a hematologist, and pathologist. Ms. Aquila has devoted countless hours to providing the framework that draws the best efforts from so many other volunteers.

### A TRIBUTE TO KAUFMAN AND BROAD

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Kaufman and Broad, the largest builder of single family homes in California. The company has joined forces with Palmdale and Lancaster, California residents to confront two of southern California's most pressing issues—congested traffic and air pollution—through the first-ever vanpool program conceived and sponsored by a home developer for residents of its communities.

In February, 2 vans began operating carrying 28 Palmdale and Lancaster commuters to their jobs in Burbank, San Fernando, and Los Angeles. More than 200 area Kaufman and Broad homeowners, and their neighbors, in the Antelope Valley expressed interest in vanpooling when a questionnaire was distributed earlier in the year. The vans help reduce traffic and smog by removing more than 25 cars from the freeway each day.

In addition to reducing air pollution and traffic, vanpool riders enjoy considerable savings by leaving their cars at home. Vanpools not only save wear and tear on vehicles, but also help reduce auto insurance premiums. California offers tax credits for vanpool riders of 40 percent of commuting costs, up to \$480 per year. As a result, a commuter driving 80 miles a day can cut annual transportation expenses from \$5,645 to only \$395 by taking advantage of the lower commuting cost of vanpools, tax credits, rider rebates, and lower insurance premiums.

While companies of a certain size are required by law to encourage car and vanpooling of their employees, Kaufman and Broad is offering the program as a public service. I am confident and hopeful that other companies will follow the leadership demonstrated by this fine company.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you to join me, colleagues, and friends in recognizing the leadership demonstrated by Kaufman and Broad. Their vanpool program is paving the way for cleaner air and less congested roads in southern California. More importantly, they are setting a worthy example that is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

### ANALYSIS OF NAVY WORK BEING DONE AT FOREIGN SHIPYARDS

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an analysis of the economic effects of Navy repair work that is currently being done at foreign shipyards. Based on the preliminary findings of the General Accounting Office, my staff

has calculated that the United States Government could save approximately \$2.2 million per year, while employing 500 United States workers, if planned maintenance work were moved from the shipyard at Yokosuka, Japan, to United States yards on the west coast. For this reason, I have introduced H.R. 4222, the American Shipyard Worker Protection Act. This legislation would prevent the Navy from contracting with foreign shipyards unless the work is of an emergency nature, or unless there is a compelling economic or national security reason for the work to be done abroad:

UNITED STATES NAVY WORK IN JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC THEATER: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PAST AND PROJECTED COSTS AND EMPLOYMENT

TAX SAVINGS FROM U.S. NAVAL SHIP REPAIR COMPLETED IN THE UNITED STATES

The federal government will save approximately \$2.2 million per year and create approximately 500 American jobs by performing in the United States the work projected to be completed at the Yokosuka Shipyard in Japan for Fiscal Years 1993 to 1997.

The projection is based on limited and incomplete information produced by the U.S. Department of the Navy and using General Accounting Office (GAO) cost estimates, and does not include other shipyards of ship repair providers in Japan and other Pacific and Atlantic Surface Fleet ports.

Using the GAO's example of the public Long Beach Naval Shipyard (LBNSY) and a private shipyard under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy Superintendent of Shipbuilding (SUPSHIP) in San Diego, California, the following information can be estimated:

The total man-days—or the amount of employees needed per day to perform the assigned U.S. Navy work—at the Yokosuka Shipyard for FY 1991 was 142,000. It is projected that for FY 1993 to FY 1997 the man-days required will be at least 120,000 man-days per year. From FY 1993 to FY 1997, the Navy is projected to spend approximately \$161.3 million for work completed at Yokosuka. If the work is completed at LBNSY, the cost is approximately \$409.4 million, and if completed at the private SUPSHIP yard, approximately \$238.2 million.

Using the 120,000 man-day estimate for FY 1993 through FY 1997, the U.S. Treasury would receive in direct tax revenues more than \$81.88 million if all work performed at Yokosuka is instead completed at LBNSY. If the work is completed at a private SUPSHIP yard, the work generates approximately \$47.64 million in tax revenues. No U.S. tax revenues are generated for work completed at Yokosuka.

Again using the 120,000 man-day estimate for FY 1993 through FY 1997, the LBNSY and the SUPSHIP yard would generate approximately \$163.89 million and \$95.28 million respectively in indirect tax revenues from the regional economic "ripple" effect. No U.S. economic "ripple" effect is created for work at Yokosuka.

By projecting the ship work proportionately between the LBNSY and the private SUPSHIP yard—using the Navy's standard 70-30 split<sup>1</sup>—a savings of approximately \$2.2 million per year between FY 1993 and FY 1997 is realized.

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Navy assigns 70 percent of all of its ship work to public shipyards. Private shipyards, under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Shipbuilding, receive 30 percent of all ship work.

## MISSING U.S. NAVY DOCUMENTS: THE GAO INVESTIGATION

As part of their study, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has requested that the U.S. Navy provide them with specific contract information for all repair work performed in Japan, Guam, and the Philippines over the last five years.

Currently, the GAO has received extremely limited data on the work performed at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The GAO has received roughly 85 percent of the raw data regarding work performed in Guam, but this data is so unorganized that it is basically useless. Furthermore, the GAO has received complete data for only two of five years for the work performed at the Yokosuka Shipyard, Japan.

There are also some questions as to whether the U.S. Navy is complying with current laws that govern foreign ship repair. Section 7309 of Title 10 of the United States Code prohibits the Navy from sending any ship homeported in the United States to a foreign country for a planned repair. The U.S. Navy has admitted to the GAO that it has not yet incorporated Section 7309 of Title 10 USC into its written policies. The U.S. Navy claims that it nonetheless complies with Section 7309 in principle, although it has not produced the documentation to support this assertion.

It has been 10 years since Section 7309 was enacted into law and yet the U.S. Navy has not fully complied with its provisions.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The General Accounting Office—"Preliminary Analysis of Projected Ship Repair Costs, Fiscal Years 1992-1998." March 20, 1992.

Chief of Naval Operations—"OPNAVNOTE 4700; Subject: Notional Durations, Intervals, and Repair Man-Days for Depot Level Availabilities of United States Navy Ships." February 27, 1992.

"U.S. Navy Depot Level Maintenance Schedule from FY 1989 to FY 1998." May 21, 1991.

## 5 YR COST/SAVINGS PROJECTIONS FOR UNITED STATES NAVAL WORK COMPLETED AT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN; LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD; AND, A PRIVATE YARD UNDER SUPSHIP SAN DIEGO JURISDICTION

(In millions of dollars)

Component	Yokosuka <sup>1</sup>	Shipyard <sup>2</sup>	Supship <sup>3</sup>
Direct cost:			
Labor	161.30	373.4	202.2
Fuel	0	31.9	31.9
Family separation	0	3.6	3.6
PCS	0	.5	.5
Total direct cost	161.30	409.4	238.2
Return to U.S. economy:			
U.S. taxes	0	-74.68	-40.44
Economic multiplier at 200 percent	0	-163.8	-95.3
Total return to U.S. economy	0	-238.48	-135.74
Cost for ship work prior to Navy apportionments	161.30	170.92	102.46
U.S. Navy percentage multiplier		.7	.3
Cost for ship work using Navy apportionments	161.30	119.6	30.7
Less U.S. cost	150.34		
Total savings for ship work in United States	410.96		

<sup>1</sup> Yokosuka Shipyard—Yokosuka, Japan.

<sup>2</sup> Long Beach Naval Shipyard—Long Beach, CA.

<sup>3</sup> Superintendent of Shipbuilding—San Diego, CA.

<sup>4</sup> Over 5 years, or \$2.2 million per year, 1993-97.

Note.—Composite of Naval work: 70 percent public, 30 percent private. The U.S. Navy apportionments 70 percent of all ship work to public shipyards like LBNSY. Private shipyards, under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Shipbuilding, receive 30 percent of all work.

## TRIBUTE TO LENNY AND ELAINE CIOE

## HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding Rhode Islanders, Lenny and Elaine Cioe who have dedicated their time, talent, and special efforts to the Rhode Island Parkinson Support Association.

Since 1983 they have been devoted members of RIPSAs. Lenny has served as treasurer since 1986, and has contributed his computer skills and expertise to the organization, they have been particularly involved with the Young Parkinson's Support Group. The Cioe's are truly dedicated to the mission of the Parkinson Support Group which is to "Ease the Burden \* \* \* Find the Cure."

This special couple have been an example to many who are afflicted with this disease. Lenny and Elaine have risen above the challenges that they personally face to unselfishly effect, in a positive way, the lives of others who similarly face the daily struggle of living with Parkinson disease.

Their warmth, compassion, and source of strength has made a difference in the lives of many and I applaud their commendable efforts to provide assistance, encouragement, and support.

It gives me great pleasure to commend Lenny and Elaine Cioe for providing inspiration to those who cope with this disease and to honor them for the courage and compassion that they impart to others through their service to this outstanding organization.

## TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. GILMARTIN

## HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable and gifted man from Hamburg, PA. It is an honor for me to take to the floor of the House of Representatives to tell my colleagues about a longtime friend who is retiring after 30 years of devoted public service in the Hamburg Area School District.

Mr. Speaker, for the past three decades, Mr. James A. Gilmartin has targeted his professional energies to improving the quality of education in Hamburg. He began his career as a teacher and basketball coach in his hometown of Pittston, PA and in 1967 became an assistant high school principal in the Hamburg Area School District. Just 4 years later he was promoted to the assistant superintendent's position and in 1978 Jim Gilmartin was elected superintendent, where he served until earlier this year. Over the years, one could not speak of Jim's career without having the words dedicated, impressive, successful, and formidable enter into the conversation.

Jim Gilmartin is also an active citizen. He is a member of the board of directors of the Berks County Chamber of Commerce, past

president of the Rotary Club of Hamburg, and a member of the board of directors of the Public Education Foundation for Berks County. He also served as assistant fire chief in Pittston, worked with the Ambulance Association in Hamburg, and gives his time to Crime Watch and Meals on Wheels.

To sum up Jim's life would be impossible. Suffice it to say that he is a perfect example of a concerned and active citizen dedicated to improving the quality of life of those in his community. His presence will be sorely missed and his enthusiasm and devoted efforts will be impossible to replace. Jim Gilmartin has blessed his community and friends with a life of inspired service and special camaraderie, and I for one feel honored to have known him. I know that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in thanking Jim for all that he has done for his family, friends, and community.

## TRIBUTE TO SUNBURY ROTARY CLUB UNITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

## HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sunbury Rotary Club, of Sunbury, PA, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The core of the Rotary Club's philosophy is service to others, and in 1917, several of Sunbury's prominent business and professional leaders wanted to spread that philosophy to their community. The Sunbury Rotary Club, No. 272, was established in 1917, and since then has worked diligently to better their community and to help those in need.

In its first years, the Sunbury Rotary Club worked to sell war bonds and raised money for the local hospital, the American Red Cross, and the YMCA. Over the years, the club worked diligently for the construction of the local YMCA building, the establishment of the regional chamber of commerce, the formation of the local youth and community center, and the purchase of a headquarters for the Susquehanna Valley Area Council of the Boy Scouts. Other significant contributions made by the Rotary Club include helping raise funds for the Sunbury Community Hospital's building program, the construction of a new YMCA, and the placing of American flags on the Veterans' Memorial Bridge.

Many charities have benefited from the Sunbury Rotary Club's hard work and dedication over the years, such as PolioPlus, which is aimed at eliminating the scourge of polio and other childhood diseases throughout the world. Other organizations, from the Salvation Army to the American Heart Association, and numerous high school programs have been beneficiaries of the Rotary Club's good-heartedness.

The Sunbury Rotary Club has been a shining example of what defines community service. For three-quarters of a century, members of this club have given of themselves tirelessly to improve their community and give a hand to those who need a little help. Thankfully, the



future of this club looks as bright as the past, with an active, hard working membership dedicated to service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the Sunbury Rotary Club, and congratulating them for 75 years of outstanding service to the community. I know we all wish them the best for another 75 years of that same kind of service.

**CHARLIE SHEPARD, 50 YEARS OF  
PUBLIC SERVICE**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Charles "Charlie" Shepard. Mr. Shepard has dedicated his life to public service and has been an inspiration to all those who have worked with him over the past 50 years. His longstanding political service deserves recognition.

In the early 1940's, Mr. Shepard began his service as the Massachusetts State representative from the fourth district in Worcester. After some time getting to know the ropes of State ways and means committee in 1947. He stayed at that position until 1965, when he took over as the deputy commissioner and then the commissioner for the fiscal affairs office for administration and finance. He continued with this job until 1970. His interest in politics, particularly in tax legislation, did not end there. Since leaving the position of commissioner, Mr. Shepard has served as a consultant for the Massachusetts Tax Payers Association. Today, at the age of 90, he still dedicates his time to tax consulting.

Along with all of his political activities, Mr. Shepard has been a member and past master of Quaboag Masons Lodge for over 50 years. He also served as past president of a local bank and served on the board of a local hospital. His commitment to his community is remarkable.

Mr. Shepard garnered success and respect while serving in all of these positions. The people of Warren started to display their appreciation when they selected Mr. Shepard as the grand marshal for both the 200th and 250th anniversary parades of the town. The dedication of the Warren town report is an uniquely fitting touch to commemorate his devoted political career. I wish Charlie Shepard all the best in the years to come. He has created a truly amazing record of public service and plans to continue to serve in the years ahead.

**FLORA GREEN PUTS HER GREEN  
THUMB TO WORK FOR SOUTH  
FLORIDA'S NEEDY**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Flora Green, co-

owner of Foliage by Flora, a plant rental and landscaping company in Miami's West Kendall area, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Old office foliage grows into fund-raising marvel," by Manny Garcia, tells how Ms. Green has donated used plants from her business to many nonprofit groups and schools to raise money for worthwhile causes:

When children at Campbell Drive Elementary School needed money to buy dictionaries, teachers turned to Flora Green, one of Kendall's most charitable green thumbs.

Green, co-owner of Foliage by Flora in West Kendall, a plant rental and landscaping company, gave the school two truckloads of plants for its fund-raiser. Teachers netted \$1,700, enough to buy dictionaries and maps of the United States and the world for 500 students.

"We never would have done it without Flora," said Dorothy Ridge, a teacher at Campbell Drive Elementary, 15790 SW 307th St.

For the past two years, Green has been donating used plants to nonprofit groups, schools and companies. Money raised has gone toward AIDS awareness, bought toys for abused children and purchased medical equipment for the pediatric intensive care unit at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

"If I can help people, it makes me feel good," said Green, who founded the company at 14260 SW 136th St. 17 years ago with partner Jo Gillman.

Green said she got the idea for the give-away two years ago when friends asked her for used plants they could sell for their temple.

"For so many years, we were just throwing them out," Green said. "That's when we realized we could do more."

Soon, she was giving plants to customers such as John Alden Life Insurance Co., which recently raised more than \$5,000 during AIDS Awareness Week. Green then started getting calls from organizations and people who learned about her program through word of mouth. More than 25 groups have received plants.

Green said she donates her plants from "recycled stock," meaning plants that are returned from offices because they are either old, overgrown or have fungus—nothing, she said, that someone with a green thumb can't cure. Plants recently donated include peace lilies, corn plants, Chinese evergreens, ficus trees and bromeliads. Plants have been sold for 50 cents to \$50.

"These are all quality plants, but they've been at sites for a while and no longer meet our standards," she said.

Students at Booker T. Washington Middle School in Overtown recently earned \$600 from a plant sale. Corris Phillips, an occupational specialist at the school, said students were so thrilled by the program they want to build a greenhouse where they can rehabilitate and sell the plants.

"This is a beautiful program," he said. "We've used the money for field trips."

I am happy to commend Ms. Green by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Her generosity has helped countless numbers of good causes in south Florida over the last 2 years. She is truly one of the brightest of south Florida's thousand points of light which through their hard work has helped make our community and Nation a better place to live for everyone.

**A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. ERNIE  
GILLILLAND, 1992 CHINO FIREMAN  
OF THE YEAR**

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Capt. Ernie Gilliland. Gilliland is retiring following 27 years of service with the Chino Fire Department. He will be honored, along with his colleague, William Harris, as the 1992 Chino Fireman of the Year on May 12, as the city of Chino celebrate Public Safety Day.

Ernie's record with the fire department is well known. He began his career in 1966, was promoted to engineer in 1972, and moved up to become captain in 1978. Over the years, he has played a critical role in battling some of the major fires in the Chino Valley. In addition, he has been responsible for the inventory and purchasing of departmental fuel.

Along with his firefighting duties, Ernie also enjoys golfing, fishing, and hunting. He has been married for 32 years and has three children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, family, and friends in recognizing the outstanding contributions of this firefighting professional. His dedication to public safety over the years, and commitment to the community, is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

**HONORING ALFRED F. HERRERA  
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS  
RETIREMENT AS CITY MANAGER  
OF IRWINDALE, CA**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to recognize a dedicated and accomplished man, Alfred Frajo Herrera, city manager for Irwindale, CA. Alfred retired on September 12, 1991, from the city of Irwindale after 32 years of dedicated service. He will be honored at a testimonial dinner on May 8, 1992.

A lifetime resident of the city of Irwindale, Alfred attended Merwin Grammar School and graduated from Covina High School. He also served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army from 1957-59. Married for over 32 years, Alfred and his lovely wife Esperanza Guerrero, have two children and two great-grandchildren.

Alfred began his tenure with the City of Irwindale in 1959, and has held numerous positions, including, youth leader and park groundsman, traffic motorcycle officer, license and zoning officer, personnel director, assistant city manager, assistant executive director of community redevelopment, and most recently served as the city manager and director of the community redevelopment agency.

His accomplishments and community work are varied. He has served as president of the

Irwindale Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, board member for the American Red Cross, Irwindale Quarry Rehabilitation Committee, blue ribbon committee for senior citizen building, the San Gabriel Valley Association of City Managers, and the Association of City Personnel Directors for the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1992, the Irwindale Chamber of Commerce, family, friends, and civic leaders will gather to honor Alfred Fraijo Herrera for his dedication to the advancement and betterment of the city of Irwindale and the San Gabriel Valley. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting my friend and a true community asset, Alfred Fraijo Herrera, for his outstanding record of public service to the people of Irwindale, and to wish him well with his future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE SACRAMENTO CHAPTER OF THE JAPANESE- AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

##### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of a distinguished public service organization, the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Over the years, the league has dedicated itself to improving the quality of life for all members of the Sacramento community. Through their commitment, the league has assisted many young students in furthering their education by offering scholarships to distinguished college-bound students.

The Japanese-American Citizens League is most deserving of our thanks and our praise for their efforts and compassion. There are few causes more worthwhile than encouraging our young people in their efforts to enhance their education and contribute in a meaningful way to society. Given the unprecedented challenges arising from the vast and significant changes which are taking place in our society, the importance of an advanced education is greater now than ever before.

I wish to commend the league on this act of public service, and extend my personal congratulations to each of these students for their academic excellence. Being honored with scholarships are: Mary Sadanaga of St. Francis High School, Karin-Elizabeth Ouchida of Rio Americano High School, Jolene Nakao of John F. Kennedy High School, Kimberly Takahashi of John F. Kennedy High School, Beverly Asoo of C.K. McClatchy High School, Julie Tollefson of Del Campo High School, Peggy Hirai of Hiram Johnson High School, Ayume Matsunaga of Capitol Christian High School, Tami Sekikawa of C.K. McClatchy High School, Jennifer Morita of Mesa Verde High School, Ryan Nakamura of John F. Kennedy High School, Karen Hamamoto of Del Campo High School, Matthew Nishio of C.K. McClatchy High School, Anne Kato of Hiram Johnson High School, Devon Marlink of Valley Hi High School, Ryan Matsuo of John F. Kennedy High School, Valerie Okubo of C.K. McClatchy High School, Todd Imada of John

F. Kennedy High School, Linda Cox of Center High School, Felicia Hashimoto of C.K. McClatchy High School, Eric Takahashi of John F. Kennedy High School, Brett Shibata of John F. Kennedy High School, Renee Kawamura of John F. Kennedy High School, Kent Matsuoka of C.K. McClatchy High School, Shelly Abe of Encina High School, Rose Howerter of Sacramento City College, Joy Kashiwagi of American River College, and Pati Futaba of Sacramento City College.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing these students continued success in their academic endeavors.

#### MICHAEL LIPPMAN AND JEFFREY BENNETT, DADE COUNTY ENTRE- PRENEURS

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today two of my constituents, Mr. Michael Lippman and Mr. Jeffrey Bennett, who recently were featured in the Miami Herald for their successful Coral Gables food-delivery service, "Entree Express, Inc." The article, "Fresh-From-College Entrepreneur Sees a Future in Food Deliveries" tells how they started a successful new business and opened up a new market for area restaurants by offering door-to-door delivery from 10 restaurants in Coral Gables and Coconut Grove:

#### FRESH-FROM-COLLEGE ENTREPRENEUR SEES A FUTURE IN FOOD DELIVERIES

You've had a long day at the office. You want your dinner hot, and you want it now. But you don't want to go get it.

And you definitely don't want to order in pizza for the third time this week. What to do?

Enter Entree Express Inc.

Majority owner Michael Lippman and partner Jeffrey Bennett operate a 7-month-old Coral Gables-based food delivery service that Lippman says has taken off in recent months.

The business, which delivers from 10 restaurants in Coral Gables and Coconut Grove, is negotiating with four others that could be under contract as soon as the end of this week, Lippman said.

"You need strong restaurants for this business," Lippman said. "Maybe the strongest in the country are in Coral Gable. There are 46 within a one-mile radius, and there are also wealthy residents in the area."

Entree Express also delivers to Coconut Grove, South Miami and Key Biscayne and the Brickell area.

The company was formed in August 1991 in an office on Coral Gables' Miracle Mile. Lippman said he was sleeping on a pull-out couch in the office three to four nights a week, so he decided to buy a condo and move the business into his new home.

Today, doing business out of his two-bedroom condo with three phone lines, a fax, a two-way radio system and a computer, Lippman and Bennett employ five drivers and two sales people.

The sales people sell advertising for a quarterly magazine the company distributes to 15,000 people with incomes of \$100,000 or greater within Entree's sales district. The

magazine lists the companies Entree does business with and their menus.

"It's almost like two separate businesses," Lippman said. "The magazine is paid for by the money we make through advertising."

Lippman, who graduated last spring with a degree in business from Boston University, decided to start the company after studying the Orlando and Miami markets. Last August, the company was doing between 10 and 15 deliveries a week, he said. Now it's up to more than 100, with sales in excess of \$25,000 a month.

"When I started the business, I made a huge mistake because I limited myself to five-star restaurants," Lippman said. "People told me that they'd order from me every night if I expanded my restaurant list."

Pietro Venezia, owner of Buccione Italian Ristorante in Coconut Grove, said he gets 25 to 30 orders a week through Lippman's company. He said some of his regular customers order Entree Express when they can't pick up their food.

"It's wonderful, and the customers are very satisfied," he said.

Entree Express charges the customer restaurant prices, but tacks on a 15 percent surcharge, generally considered the going rate for a tip. Lippman said he makes a profit because the restaurants sell him the dishes at a lower cost.

Fabio Feuermann orders through Entree Express almost every night to his office near Coral Gables.

"I stay late working in my company, South Beach Packing Corp., and ordering my food is great," Feuermann said.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Mr. Lippman and Mr. Bennett by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald written by Charles B. Rabin. Their story is typical of the many successful entrepreneurs who have achieved their dream through hard work and determination.

#### A TRIBUTE TO BARRY M. SPERO— THE OUTSTANDING ADMINIS- TRATOR OF MAIMONIDES MEDI- CAL CENTER

##### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the outstanding public servant's residing in the Brooklyn community which I am proud to represent. Mr. Barry Spero has been the president of the Maimonides Medical Center in Boro Park since 1990. This remarkable medical facility serves and provides quality care and immediate health services to hundreds of thousands of Brooklynites each year.

Barry Spero has been a terrific influence and source of new ideas for the medical center and the community. On numerous occasions, I have had the pleasure of visiting the facility and have witnessed first-hand the dedication and drive that Barry Spero has brought to his job. He has made himself readily accessible to the entire staff and the patients. He is also quite active in the greater community. For example, Barry developed and implemented a patient relations department which has improved provider/patient relationships and restored a greater trust of medical personnel in the community at large.



After receiving an undergraduate degree in science from the University of Richmond, Barry went on to receive a master of hospital administration in 1961 from the Medical College of Virginia. Before taking over as president of Maimonides in 1990, Barry was the president of the Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Massachusetts and president of the Newell Health Care System. Among his other professional posts was his successful service as the president of the Mt. Sinai Medical Center in Cleveland, OH, from 1977 to 1985.

Barry has not only been committed to health care, but also to the community in which he serves. He is a member of the Temple Beth Avodah and the Rotary Club. Furthermore, while in Ohio, he was appointed by the Governor to the Governor's Commission on Health Care Cost in 1984. Today, he is the chairman of the board for the Villa Maria Nursing Center/Bon Secours Hospital and sits on the Greater New York Hospital Association Board of Governors.

Barry Spero has truly made a difference every place he has been. I am proud and pleased to represent such an outstanding citizen before my colleagues.

#### IN HONOR OF IRENE KOKOCINSKI FOR WOMAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to honor Mrs. Irene Kokocinski of Webster, MA, who will be recognized as "Woman of the Year" at the Patriot Newspaper's 14th Annual Women's Recognition Night. The list of her accomplishments is self explanatory in justifying why she was chosen.

A native of Webster, Mrs. Kokocinski is a graduate of Bartlett High School and Lasell Junior College is Newton and Annhurst College in Woodstock. She did her graduate studies work at Worcester State College and Nichols College. Her heart was at Bartlett High though, for after completing her graduate work, she went back there to teach and eventually become the business department head. She served there for 26 years.

She also applied her business incentive and knowledge to her business, the Back Door Pub. As owner and manager for 5 years, she found numerous opportunities to apply the things she taught her students to creating a successful business.

Mrs. Kokocinski has been a long-term member of the Democratic town committee and is presently serving as the chairman. She recently was chosen as the first woman from Webster to be the Democratic State committee woman and is serving her first term. Her dedication to the Democratic Party is greatly appreciated.

Along with all of these accomplishments, Mrs. Kokocinski has been very busy in civic service. Currently, she is serving a second term on the local school committee. She is also serving her second term as the trustee of the Chester C. Corbin Public Library and is the vice chairman of the board of trustees.

She is also a member of the executive board of directors of the Hubbard Regional Hospital and a member of the Guild at the hospital as well.

Finally, Mrs. Kokocinski has been an advocate for the improvement of women's roles. When she was asked how she viewed a woman's role in today's society, she said, "The challenges facing the women of today are the same challenges that have always faced women. If there is a difference, it is today the challenges are more numerous. Also I feel we are finally receiving the recognition and hopefully the appreciation we deserve from the male population of our society for the many roles that we perform." With this list of extraordinary accomplishments, Mrs. Kokocinski speaks from experience as well as concern.

Mrs. Kokocinski still resides in Webster. She is the wife of Edward Kokocinski, another active member in the town and is the mother of 4 and the grandmother of 7 children.

For all of these reasons, it is easy to see why Mrs. Kokocinski is the choice for "Woman of the Year" and once again I commend her for all she has done.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF ANNAPOLIS

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Junior League of Annapolis on its 10th anniversary and for the outstanding contributions the league has made on behalf of the citizens of Anne Arundel County.

In a decade of service, the Junior League of Annapolis is a group that exemplifies all of the many wonderful things that can be accomplished through active citizen involvement for the benefit of needy individuals in our community.

I speak on behalf of all of the citizens of Anne Arundel County in thanking all of those people that are a part of the Junior League of Annapolis for making our county a better place. We wish you continued success in your future endeavors and, as a Member of Congress, I am looking forward to working with you to make a difference on behalf of the citizens of Anne Arundel County.

#### U.S. ROLE IN THE ALBANIAN ELECTORAL PROCESS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1992, I wrote to Secretary of State Baker concerning a letter I had received from Dr. Kastriot Islami, Speaker of the Parliament. Dr. Kastriot claimed that the American Embassy, the American Ambassador, and American groups had intervened in the Albanian electoral process. Albanian elections were held on March 22.

On April 10 I received a reply from the Department of State.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to Dr. Kastriot's letter and attached memo, my letter to the Department of State, and the State Department's reply. The texts follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 2, 1992.

HON. JAMES A. BAKER III,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write with respect to a recent letter I received from Dr. Kastriot Islami, Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania.

Dr. Kastriot says that the American Embassy, our Ambassador and some American groups are, through their actions and statements, intervening in the Albanian electoral process. I attach the Speaker's letter.

I would appreciate answers to the following questions:

How do you answer the criticism that the United States is, in its strong support of one group, intervening in Albania's internal electoral process?

Is it accurate that the American Ambassador or other American officials in Albania are making speeches or taking actions that identify the United States with a single political party, rather than limiting our role to support for free and fair elections and a democratic process?

Why do such perceptions arise in Albania about the actions of the American Embassy?

What steps are you taking to insure that we are not seen to be picking winners and losers in the electoral process and that the American Embassy in Albania is seen as neutral in the electoral process?

I appreciate your attention to this issue and I look forward to your reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA,  
PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY,  
Tirana, Feb. 20, 1992.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: As the Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania, I want to express my personal appreciation and that of our Parliament for the interest you have shown in our country.

The Parliament recently passed a new election law, providing for free and open pluralistic elections in Albania. We will have a system of proportional representation which will guarantee representation of all political viewpoints in the Parliament.

There has been a general election called for March 22, 1992 and the many parties are active beginning their campaigns. I would hope that you could personally come to Albania to observe the campaign and election process. It would be my great pleasure to greet you and accommodate your visit.

As you may know, I am not a member of any of the parties. I was elected as an independent candidate and I have remained independent of the parties while presiding over the Parliament. From this unique vantage point, I have been able to observe the development of our political system and our par-

ties. I can assure you that we have many viable and democratic parties, representing every political point of view. We even have a Communist party, quite small and not very popular.

I have been concerned that the American observers of Albanian politics have looked only at the labels of the parties than at the people within them. There are many intellectual political leaders who are democrats in the various parties besides the Democratic Party members. And the democratic history of many Democratic Party members is not so strong as leaders in other parties.

The support for the one party by so many of your political groups and by the statements of your Ambassador can lead to resentment by the Albanian people who will not appreciate intrusion into our political system and who might hold views different from those of your representatives.

I do hope that you will plan to visit Tirana for our election. Democracy is alive and well here. Our economic situation is most difficult, but the people are genuinely enthused about the new freedoms of our reformed system.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Dr. KASTRIOT ISLAMI.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ALBANIAN ELECTIONS

The President of the People's Assembly of Albania, Kastriot Islami, tells a political joke that is making the rounds of his parliament. It goes like this:

"Can there be free and open elections in the United States?"

Yes, because there is no American Embassy in the United States."

Islami is not a member of any of the parties in Albania. He was elected to the Parliament as an independent and chosen to lead the group because of his even-handed and independent posture. He expressed in this joke the concerns of many political and public observers of the situation in Albania today.

The Ambassador of the United States has been speaking out in support of the Democratic Party of Albania, in speeches to public forums across the country, and in private gatherings.

Important intellectuals in Albania express concern over America's intrusion into their election process. They see the Ambassador's position being expressed. They see USIA supplies of paper going to only anti-government newspapers. They see our international political institutions supporting the Democratic Party exclusively.

There are two fears expressed:

1. There will be a backlash against the United States from those who are resentful of the influence being made.

2. The eventual government, most probably a coalition of Democrats and Socialists, being denied proper relations from the United States.

Until last year, all of the important party politicians in Albania were Communists, active members of the Party of Labor. It is difficult to determine, on the basis of past performances who is more democratic. The leaders of all of the parties, including the Democrats, were all important Communists. Today, the platforms of each of the parties is similar, supporting democracy and a free market economy for Albania.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 2, 1992, referring to the letter of Dr. Kastriot Islami, former chairman of the recently dissolved Albanian People's Assembly, in which he alleges that our Ambassador and his staff in Tirana have engaged in partisan activities. I am very grateful to you for having forwarded both a copy of the letter and the paper entitled "The United States and the Albanian Election."

The activities of the United States in support of Albanian democracy are by no means limited to a single entity such as the Democratic Party of Albania. U.S. assistance to Albanian political parties has been extended through several election organizations. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs has conducted programs with all political parties in Albania and with the Albanian Peoples' Assembly, and has most recently given substantial aid to the fledgling Albanian Society for Free Elections and Democratic Culture, a domestic, nonpartisan election observer group. The International Republican Institute, has also worked directly with several opposition parties on their organization and the importance of truly democratic procedures within those fledgling parties. The International Media Fund has helped to provide training to journalists in the use of modern tools (including use of computers and desk top publishing) and is procuring a new printing plant for the use of independent journalists. Similarly, we are providing technical assistance to Albania to help support the process of political and economic reform, including the running of free and fair elections. The International Federation for Electoral Systems (IFES), a U.S. government funded organization, provided the Albanian Central Election Commission with such assistance for the March 22 elections.

Prior to the national election, Ambassador Ryerson made public statements in several cities in Albania supporting pluralism and democracy and urging people to exercise their responsibility to vote though without reference to a particular political party. He publicly stated that the United States would conduct relations with whatever government the Albanians selected for themselves, provided the government had been chosen in truly free and fair elections.

We were surprised by Dr. Islami's characterization of himself as independent. He served as Minister of Education in the Socialist government prior to the March 1991 elections. In that capacity, he was responsible for closing all the country's universities following a student protest aimed at dropping the name "Enver Hoxha" from the title of the University of Tirana. It is also worth noting that Dr. Islami was a Socialist Party candidate in the March 22 elections.

The experience of our representatives in Albania during this past year, including Secretary Baker's enthusiastic reception in Tirana last June, demonstrates that an overwhelming number of Albanians not only approve of, but welcome, our policy toward their country. They are extraordinarily appreciative of the support given over the years by the United States to those opposed to totalitarian communism. Indeed, the results of the recent Albanian national parliamentary elections reinforce this belief. The Albanian Central Election Commission has reported officially that the Democratic

Party has won 79 out of 100 districts in the national parliamentary elections, while the Socialists have won only 6 districts. This result represents an overwhelming victory for the Democratic Party and its chairman Sali Berisha.

In the next few days, we expect to receive additional assessments from our Embassy and the reports of election observers, but from preliminary reports, the elections appear to have been conducted without serious incident or violence.

I hope this responds to your concerns. If I can be of further assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs.

IN REMEMBRANCE: ERNESTO MONTANER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to note the passing of a good friend of mine Ernesto Montaner, who was known as the exile poet. Mr. Montaner came to this country some 33 years ago after a successful journalistic career in his native Cuba. Well known as a talk radio commentator, Mr. Montaner earned his title as "the exile poet" for a collection of poems that invoked the hurt and loss of those separated from their native land. His obituary, by Joel Gutierrez of the Miami Herald, recounts his life and accomplishments:

JOURNALIST ERNESTO MONTANER, "THE EXILE POET"

(By Joel Gutierrez)

Radio commentator Ernesto Montaner, known to many as The Exile Poet, died early Sunday morning of a heart attack. He was 77.

Montaner was an accomplished poet who touched the hearts of many exiles. He was also known for his sharply sarcastic verse couplets, which often lampooned people in the political arena.

"As a journalist in Cuba as well as here, he shone for his talent and his Cuban-ness," said longtime friend and fellow radio commentator Armando Perez Roura. "He was an excellent person."

Montaner was born in Havana. He studied at the Marquez Sterling Journalism School and later graduated from the University of Havana.

He worked for several Cuban magazines, including Bohemia. Some of his sharply-turned verses appeared in the "Relampagos" (Lightning) column published under the byline Vulcan.

In 1959, Montaner and his wife, Lourdes, came to the United States, where he soon formed a weekly newspaper called Patria (Homeland). In 1960, he published a book of poems, Under A Foreign Sun.

"In that book he gathered all the poems provoked by the pain of exile," said Perez Roura.

That and other works prompted the Miami Lions Club to christen Montaner as The Exile Poet. His poems have been read at numerous patriotic ceremonies in Little Havana.



In later years he hosted several talk programs on Spanish-language radio. He and his wife, who is also a radio commentator, wrote songs together.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by three sons, Ernesto, Roberto and Carlos Alberto; a brother, Pedro Montaner; nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

A funeral Mass will be at 1 p.m. today at St. Raymond's Catholic Church. Burial will follow at Woodlawn Park North.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt condolences to Ernesto Montaner's widow, Lourdes, who is a dear friend of my family, and the entire Montaner family and assure them that someday soon his words will be heard in a free Cuba.

#### TRIBUTE TO TALMUDICAL ACADEMY OF BALTIMORE

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Talmudical Academy of Baltimore as it celebrates its 75th anniversary. To celebrate, the academy will have the largest, most ambitious banquet in its history on Monday, May 25, 1992 at the Baltimore Convention Center.

Talmudical Academy is one of Baltimore's premiere schools. It is the oldest day school in the United States outside of New York City. From a beginning of only 6 students, it now boasts an enrollment of over 600 students.

For 75 years, Talmudical Academy has provided Jewish young men with a dynamic, ambitious and unique education. The school has a reputation for excellent Torah and secular studies which complements the students' other abilities and interests. TA strives to create a high scholastic atmosphere where each student develops his own unique qualities and becomes self-motivated, self-assured, and self-disciplined.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing the efforts of the educators and students at one of Baltimore's finest schools for secular teachings.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE ODENTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the administration, faculty, staff, and student body of Odenton Elementary School on its 100th birthday and for being an outstanding place of learning for all of its young students.

Throughout its century of existence, the Odenton Elementary School has been an institution that exemplifies all of the positive qualities of learning that our young students need.

I speak on behalf of all of the citizens of Odenton in thanking all of the faculty and ad-

ministrators that have been and are a part of the Odenton Elementary School that have made and continue to make it a valuable addition to our community. As well, I would like to thank them for their contribution in expanding the minds and creativity of many generations.

As a Member of Congress, I am looking forward to continuing to work with the Odenton Elementary School to make a positive difference on behalf of the citizens of Odenton.

#### SOME BITTER MEDICINE FOR CONGRESSIONAL HEALTH

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the attention and possible comment of my colleagues an article which I wrote for the Louisville Courier-Journal, and which was published on April 7, 1992.

[From the Louisville (KY) Courier-Journal, Apr. 7, 1992]

#### SOME BITTER MEDICINE FOR CONGRESSIONAL HEALTH

(By Romano L. Mazzoli)

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. House of Representatives has come under fire lately for failure to keep its own shop in order—namely, for member overdrafts at the House bank, mismanagement at the House Post Office, unpaid restaurant bills, and the proliferation of "freebies" that are not generally available to the public.

While I am not a check-bouncer, I am saddened by the erosion of public confidence in elected officials and in the institution of Congress. To restore this public confidence and to revitalize our institution will require real, fundamental change.

The growing wave of public cynicism and outrage over bad checks and Congressional perks is symptomatic of deeper concerns about Congress and government at all levels. Voters fear a loss of statecraft as well as moral compass in their leaders. The perception—real or not—is that government is for sale to the highest bidder, and that politicians in Washington are more concerned with self-preservation than with the public good.

I have a three-part prescription for what ails Congress and what troubles the people. It is strong medicine—perhaps even bitter—but in each case necessary.

First and foremost, we must radically reform our system of campaign finance.

People need to be put back at the heart of the political process. Elections should be about ideas and records, not about who has more money and more television commercials. The public, sadly, believes that Congressional decisions are more often based on money than on merits or demerits.

Since I gave up political action committee (PAC) funding in December, 1989, I have seen a renaissance in traditional grassroots politics in the Third Congressional District. Turning away from special interest funding has strengthened existing ties with hard-working everyday people, as has my more recent decision to limit contributions to not more than \$100 per person, per election.

If more members of Congress listened to the folks at the grassroots, rather than to PACs, there would be greater personal and

political accountability and a better brand of lawmaking.

Second, dramatic institutional changes must be made in Congress.

I have co-sponsored legislation to set up a bipartisan committee to give a stem-to-stern review of the way Congress operates. The result of this process should be a reduction in the number of congressional committees and subcommittees and the burgeoning staffs assigned to these committees.

The House leadership has undertaken some internal institutional changes in response to the bank and restaurant scandals.

Some of the remaining so-called perks are reasonable and sensible—comparable to employee benefits and opportunities available to most Americans in private as well as public employment. Other perks are excessive and abusive and should be eliminated. I have co-sponsored legislation to this end.

Further changes must be made in the use of the "frank," the free mailing privilege for members of Congress. Every member should have postage funds to correspond with all constituents who write or call. However, I don't believe members of Congress should spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for postal patron mailings that go to each and every mailbox in the district, nor should taxpayers foot the bill for large-scale targeted direct mailings. (My most recent postal patron mailing was a combination newsletter and town-hall meeting notice sent last summer; now, I have decided to drop these mailings entirely.)

Another needed reform: Laws passed by Congress should apply to Congress. We started in the right direction several years ago when we put Congress under Social Security. Last year we placed Hill employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. But, we and our employees should be brought under all the laws which cover individuals and businesses. I have legislation to do just that.

My third Rx is a strong and distasteful potion for members of Congress and constituents alike: We must drop pork—not the meat, but the unnecessary, wasteful federal spending programs—from our diet.

Unless elected officials say no to their constituents on a selective, thoughtful basis about issues and projects, the noose over Congress and the executive is tightened and the deficits grow. We must make "tough love" decisions for the good of the nation and for the good of the generations to come.

In all cases, members must "lay it on the line" to their colleagues and constituents despite political risk. The stakes for the nation are too high, and growing daily, for us to do less. Honest and clear speaking will also raise the level of debate on the issues of the day, and will activate and energize the voters as nothing else will.

People who have a voice in the system, and who feel that their real problems are being addressed honestly and forthrightly by the political system, will accept their duty to cast a thoughtful ballot and bear the burdens which solving our national problems carry.

This three-part prescription will not be easy to swallow.

Real reform is a foxhole-by-foxhole fight. Destroying our "firearms"—political action committee contributions, franked mailings, favorite spending programs for our constituents—and telling citizens the unvarnished truth is a lot harder than calling in the media mavens, the pollsters and the spin doctors to devise a 30-second, feel-good, free-lunch message designed to divert or distract but not to educate.

But for this nation to move confidently and commandingly into the third millennium, we must change the way we look at government, at money, and at ourselves. It is the only decent and right thing to do. I hope we get on with the task.

#### FIU WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM A WINNER UNDER COACH RUSSO

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Florida International University Coach, Cindy Russo, for winning the Trans America Athletic Conference championship. This victory marks the third conference win in the past 5 years. When you have to share media attention with a national athletic powerhouse such as University of Miami, it is hard to get your proper share of respect. As Miami Herald reporter Todd Hartman points out, the FIU team has earned its time in the spotlight. The article, "FIU Women Deserve Spotlight, Not UM's Shadow," follows:

The news media have been heaping well-deserved praise on the University of Miami women's basketball team, a wonderful group that won hearts with a Big East Conference championship and a No. 6 national ranking.

In the process, though, the best Division I basketball program—men's or women's—in South Florida over the last decade, the Florida International University women's team, has once again been left shaking its collective head amid the dust of anonymity, wondering what it must do to get anyone to look its way.

The FIU women finished 22-8 this season and won the Trans America Athletic Conference championship—FIU's third conference title in five years. The 22 wins marked the seventh time in eight seasons that FIU coach Cindy Russo has guided the program to 20 or more wins—the benchmark for college basketball excellence.

Nevertheless, the FIU women are seemingly locked out of the media mainstream. They are perhaps the best-kept sports secret in Miami. Trouble is, they don't want to be.

"I do feel bad for myself and the coaching staff, but I feel worse for the players," Russo said. "We deserve more recognition, but we try not to dwell on it."

She tries not to. This season, after seeing the media to go gaa-gaa over the UM women, it's getting harder for Russo not to feel jilted. She's first in line to marvel over the achievements of UM coach Ferné Labati, but Russo, who four times in 10 seasons has won conference coach-of-the-year honors, is beginning to wonder what FIU has to do to get noticed.

She has a great lineup of players, including three from Eastern Europe. Freshman Andrea Nagy, a 5-7 Hungarian, is the top point guard in the conference and among the best in the country. She has shattered the school's assist record and finished second in the country in that category, averages more than 14 points a game and was selected to three conference all-star teams.

FIU's conference, the TAAC, showcases excellent basketball. Two players—Mercer's Andrea Congreaves and College of Charleston's Denise Hogue—led the nation in statistical categories. Congreaves led the country

in scoring with 33 points a game (second all-time), and Hogue blocked 5.3 shots a game, also best in the country and second all-time.

Things are still moving forward at FIU. Russo has the full support of the athletic administration, and the reputation of the women's basketball program continues to spiral upward. But, reminds an increasingly frustrated Russo, "It just seems like in this community it's not enough to be good."

It should be noted also that this was the 11th season in a row that FIU finished with a winning record. Only twice in 15 seasons have the FIU women finished under .500. UM comes close, but it can't match that record.

It's more evidence that South Florida's best Division I basketball program isn't necessarily in Coral Gables but inside FIU's Golden Panther Arena.

The women at FIU just wish somebody realized it.

Mr. Speaker, I commend coach Russo and her players for their hard work and competitive spirit. South Florida has the right to be proud of the achievements of all its universities in general and the FIU women's basketball team in particular.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNICATION ARTS GROUP AND THE PRINTING TECHNOLOGY GROUP

#### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay tribute to the Communication Arts and Printing Technology Group of Cavallaro Junior High School.

On May 21, 1992, the youngsters from Cavallaro Junior High School will visit Washington, DC, and tour the historic sites that are so integral to our country's heritage. These students are participants in a special Cavallaro Junior High School program which teaches democracy and American ideals. I truly believe that programs of this kind are the best way our country can reinforce and continue to develop the values for which our country stands. By actually seeing the workings of democracy in action, these youngsters are sure to develop an appreciation for the process and become active participants in its future.

I am truly proud to congratulate the Communication Arts and the Printing Technology Group for its trip to Washington, DC, and its active pursuit of the democratic ideals that make our country great. I am also proud to acknowledge the wonderful people who make these trips work, Rose Molinelli, principal, and Stephen Porter, administrative assistant, and I wish them continued success in their contribution to the community and, more importantly, to our children. These young people are our future. Their education, experiences, and values are our future.

#### RECOGNITION OF WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am joining many of my colleagues and thousands more across this great country in taking time today to recognize Workers Memorial Day, a day in recognition of the hundreds of thousands of American workers who suffered and die from workplace hazards.

This is a great nation. We should not, in 1992, still be faced with such situations as the fire at the poultry plant in Hamlet, NC; 25 people died in that fire working in conditions that should have been stamped out many years ago.

Why did this tragedy happen? In the 11 years it was operating, that plant has never been inspected by Federal or State safety officials. The death of those workers, the day after Labor Day, should, at the least, send a wakeup call to this Congress and to Federal and State safety officials everywhere.

As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I have been examining the causes of the Hamlet fire. This fire was no accident. It was the result of lax regulations and casual—at best—oversight.

On this Memorial Day, I will be joining hundreds of thousands of others in observing a moment of silence for the workers lost in that tragic fire.

But the time for silence is over; it is time for action.

The statistics on workplace deaths and injuries are terrifying. According to research compiled by the AFL-CIO, every year more than 10,000 workers are killed by workplace hazards; more than 6 million workers are injured on the job; 60,000 workers are permanently disabled; and as many as 100,000 workers die from the long-term effects of occupational diseases.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 was designed to guarantee American workers the right to a safe and healthy workplace. And yet, since this act was passed, more than 245,000 workers have been killed on the job; more than 100 million work-related injuries have occurred; and as many as 2 million workers have died from occupational diseases.

This year I will be working with our chairman, Representative BILL FORD, and the other members of this committee to strengthen workplace safety laws so that next year, on Workers Memorial Day, we can remember those we lost but also, hopefully, recognize the steps we have taken to protect American workers.

I pledge today, Workers Memorial Day 1992, to do what I can to make the workplace safer. I urge all my colleagues to join me in this promise.



## TRIBUTE TO GEORGE LAURENT

## HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of George Laurent, who pioneered a career that involved him in one of the major social issues facing this Nation—relations between African-Americans and white Americans.

For 25 years, Mr. Laurent has been the executive director of Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., a nonprofit fair housing agency. The agency, and the greater Baltimore community have benefited from his extraordinary energy, creativity, and commitment to the struggle against discrimination. The challenge has been to change the way business is done, and to change the way people think.

George Laurent nurtured BNI from its early days through years of expanding activity, easing racial tensions in neighborhoods, monitoring and reporting on housing industry practices, educating the community about rights and obligations under the fair housing laws, responding to complaints of discrimination, and assisting with tenant-landlord disputes.

Today, BNI is considered one of the Nation's most effective fair housing organizations. It has a wonderfully dedicated, able, eight-person staff and a large corps of volunteers. However, it is the vision, commitment, intellectual grasp, and moral strength of George Laurent—plus his intense visceral conviction that each person should be treated fairly as a human being—that has nourished and shaped BNI and has inspired so many others whose paths he has crossed.

## CARLOS FERNANDEZ: TURNING HIS DREAMS INTO REALITY

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Carlos Fernandez, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald after purchasing Purity, Inc., a Miami maker of food and cleaning products for institutions. The article, "Executive Finds a Company To Call His Own," by Derek Reveron, tells how the 46-year-old entrepreneur plans to expand the company's market from Florida to throughout the Nation:

A maxim from Carlos Fernandez: Don't become an executive unless you plan to run your own business empire.

Fernandez, a Cuban American with no college degree, has set out to do just that.

Backed by Mesirov Financial Holdings, a Chicago investment firm, the former Borden Inc. executive purchased Purity Inc., a Miami maker of food and cleaning products for institutions. Fernandez plans to extend the company's reach from Florida to throughout the South and then nationwide.

Is Fernandez dreaming? Would-be conglomerate builders are as common as movie star wannabes. But Fernandez separates himself

from the pack. It's one thing to dream, he said. It's another to back it up with cash.

Yet, he wouldn't be specific about the amount of capital available from Mesirov to expand the company and make acquisitions. "I feel very comfortable with the amount they're giving me," he said.

## ONE-THIRD OWNER

Mesirov, which specializes in buying small- to mid-size firms, funded the Purity acquisition in September. Terms were not disclosed. Now, Mesirov owns 66 percent of Purity, and Fernandez the remaining 33 percent.

Mesirov spokesman Michael Smith said that the company's partners have known Fernandez since he was a Borden executive in Chicago. The deal "took a lot of selling" because Purity didn't have financial audits by an outside accounting firm, Smith said. After an independent audit, he said, Mesirov's interest peaked.

Founded in 1934, Purity was a family-run firm until its sale. The company was 84 employees. Sales in 1991 were \$22 million, up from \$18 million the previous year. Earnings rose 10 percent.

Purity makes 200 different food products and more than 150 cleaning compounds and supplies. Food products account for 85 percent of sales. The company's primary customers are large companies, such as Sysco, that distribute food and cleaning products to institutions.

All of Purity's U.S. customers are in Florida, mostly south of Orlando. Exports, mostly to the Caribbean, account for about one-fourth of the company's sales.

If anybody can mold Purity into a big money maker, it's Fernandez, according to those who know him.

"He's a natural entrepreneur," said Bob Hughes, who was vice president of sales for a Borden division headed by Fernandez. "He's warm but street-wise and tough, from living in Chicago when he was young."

When Fernandez took over the division, it was losing about \$2 million a year, Hughes said. Within 18 months, the division had net income of \$1 million a year, he said.

## CAME FROM CUBA

Fernandez, 46, arrived from Cuba in 1962 at the age of 16. He came with his mother to join his father in Chicago. He worked in the food-service industry all of his adult life. When he was 18, he landed a job as a laborer in a Borden food-production facility. A year later, he became a shift supervisor. He went on to become general manager of two of Borden's institutional food-service divisions.

He climbed the management ladder without a college degree. He took a handful of courses in finance at a local junior college.

"I took just what I had to know to do my job," he said.

Such attributes could take Fernandez only so far in a major corporation. And, he thought, why struggle up the corporate ladder when he was ready to run his own company?

In 1990, he left Borden to seek a company to buy, and the financing with which to buy it.

He hired a business broker, who recommended Purity.

Fernandez researched the company. He found a tasty takeover target: Steady revenue and profit growth. Lack of marketing aggressiveness. An unwillingness to expand beyond Florida.

"They were successful with what they were doing and content with it," Fernandez said.

Purity's owners, brothers Bart and Daniel Jaffe, wanted to sell. They were approaching

retirement age and were weary of the business.

## NO OUTSIDE AUDITORS

Fernandez needed capital. He contacted Mesirov, which arranged financing through a Canadian bank. Before the deal could be made final, Fernandez and Mesirov needed the detailed financial information that comes in an audit. However, Purity didn't have outside auditors.

Then the Jaffes agreed to an unusual arrangement. They would pay Fernandez to run the company so he could learn the details of the company's operation and make a final decision on the purchase.

Fernandez became general manager of Purity in December 1990. The deal was signed in September 1991.

Now, Fernandez plans to make Purity the core of a budding conglomerate. Here's what he has done so far:

Boosted the sales force from 9 to 11.

Fired the president of the cleaning compound division. The reason: Fernandez could handle the job, making the highly paid position unnecessary.

Hired a marketing and public relations firm.

Changed the name of the company, from Purity Condiments to Purity Inc., to reflect the company's broadened product range.

When you start making such moves, building a conglomerate "is no longer a dream, but a reality," Fernandez said.

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Fernandez by reprinting this article. After arriving from Cuba in 1962 at the age of 16, Mr. Fernandez worked his way up in the food-service industry to run his own company. Mr. Fernandez' story is typical of the many successful political refugees who have helped make America what it is today.

## A TRIBUTE TO ENGINEER WILLIAM FERRIS 1992 CHINO FIREMAN OF THE YEAR

## HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Engineer William Ferris. Ferris is retiring following 30 years of service with the Chino Fire Department. He will be honored, along with his colleague, Ernie Gilliland, as the "1992 Chino Fireman of the Year" on May 12 as the city of Chino celebrates Public Safety Day.

Bill attended South Park Grammar School and Samuel Gompers Junior High School in Los Angeles and graduated from Chaffey High School in Ontario. He started his career with the El Monte Police Department as a photo clerk and pursued his police training at the Los Angeles City Police Academy. Following his training, Bill pursued a career with the fire department, finding it more suitable to his long-term interests.

Ernie's record with the Chino Fire Department is well known. He began his career in 1962, was promoted to apparatus engineer in 1964, and has been actively involved in the training of new apparatus engineers.

Along with his firefighting duties, Ernie also enjoys fishing and working on his home. He

also enjoys traveling and antique shopping with his wife, Betty, and their two sons.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, family, and friends in recognizing the outstanding contributions of this firefighting professional. His dedication to public safety over the years, and commitment to the community, is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

# THE HOSTAGE CHAPTER IS NOT CLOSED

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues some correspondence three colleagues and I had with the President and the Department of State regarding Ron Arad, an Israeli airman missing in Lebanon since 1986 and known to have been held by captors for some time.

Ron Arad and others are still held and not accounted for in Lebanon and we must continue to work for the release of all those held outside the legal process in the region and for the accounting of all those missing in action.

The correspondence follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, February 20, 1992.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are writing you today on strictly a humanitarian purpose. We have all recently been contacted by Tami Arad, wife of Captain Ron Arad, the Israeli navigator who has been missing in action since October 16, 1986.

Mrs. Arad's passionate plea for her husband has moved us to write you on her husband's behalf. She has asked that the United States government raise the plight of her husband in whatever contacts we might have with the Government of Iran.

Now that all the U.S. hostages are home from the Middle East it is indeed easy to forget that there are others whose fate is unknown. If the Iranians or other parties have or can obtain any information about the fate of Captain Arad we should do whatever we can reasonably do to insist that it be made known to her.

We understand the limitations that the U.S. has in this situation but urge that you make every possible effort.

With kindest regards for your efforts, we remain

Sincerely yours,

DANTE B. FASCELL,  
Chairman.

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,  
Ranking Minority Member.

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,  
Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, February 26, 1992.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Thank you for your recent letter to the President, co-signed by three of your colleagues, requesting that the Administration seek information on the whereabouts of Captain Ron Arad in any discussions with Iranian officials.

We appreciate your contacting us on Mrs. Arad's behalf. In an effort to be of assistance, I have shared your letter with the President's national security and foreign policy advisors for their review.

Thank you again for writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,

Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, DC April 6, 1992.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the letter of February 20 regarding Israeli Airman Ron Arad. I have been asked to reply on the President's behalf.

Captain Arad has not been forgotten. On February 18, Ambassador Peter Burleigh, Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, met with Mrs. Arad and assured her that the United States does not consider the hostage chapter closed.

The U.S. Government has called repeatedly for the release of all those held outside the legal process in the region as well as an accounting of all those missing, including Ron Arad. We fully support the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General to secure the release of the remaining captives.

Please be assured that, as we pursue all of our foreign policy goals in the Middle East, the fate of Ron Arad and the other captives is not forgotten.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

# SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE CELEBRATES 65TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize the anniversary of a fine institution of higher education in the 36th District of California. San Bernardino Valley College is celebrating its 65th anniversary this year.

San Bernardino Valley College was established in 1926, initially serving 140 students taught by a faculty of 17 situated in 4 buildings. Since its inception, it has grown dramatically. Over 13,500 students now attend classes taught by a faculty of 200 in 20 major buildings. In addition, the library boasts over 125,000 volumes.

As those numbers indicate, Valley College's curriculum has expanded greatly over the years. Its original primary mission was to provide 2 years of undergraduate courses in preparation for a transfer to upper division

work at a 4-year institution. During World War II a number of technical courses were added to the curriculum in conjunction with military needs. The vocational-technical offerings have rapidly expanded and continue to occupy an important part of the college.

A real source of pride for Valley College is the Public Broadcasting Services [PBS] affiliate KVCR-TV. This PBS facility went into operation in 1962 and was one of the first television stations owned by a community college in the Nation. In addition to providing quality programming, it has become a leader in the development of instructional television and has given students the unique opportunity to train at a functioning television station.

I especially want to commend the people who have worked for the past 65 years to make San Bernardino Valley College the great college that it is today—college presidents. Dr. John Lounsbury and Dr. Arthur Jensen, who provided leadership for over half of the college's history. Although J.W. Daniel only served as president for 1 year, his 25 years at the college developing the instructional program and faculty personnel practices made Valley College a model for other community colleges throughout the State of California. The present president, Dr. Donald Singer, came to the college in 1990. For 65 years San Bernardino Valley College has enriched the lives of its students and I'm sure that it will continue to be a vital part of the community.

# TRIBUTE TO SGT. MAJ. GARY A. BECTON

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the many achievements of a good friend and an outstanding American, Sgt. Maj. Gary H. Becton. Sergeant Major Becton is retiring after nearly 28 years of service in the U.S. Army, the last 4 of which have been at the Sacramento Army Depot in Sacramento, CA. It is a special honor to pay tribute to such a remarkable leader who has made such a great contribution to the Sacramento community.

Sergeant Major Becton distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service during his 4 years as the Sergeant Major, Sacramento Army Depot. Sergeant Major Becton excelled as a noncommissioned officer and manager, bringing a special vitality and concern for the soldier into his every action. In addition to fulfilling his mission goals, he made significant improvements in the quality of life of his soldiers and their families.

Sgt. Major Becton believes you get to a man through his stomach. To that end, his dining facility was named best in the Army in 1988 and was honored in 1989 for having the best field mess. Also in 1988, the Sacramento Army Depot won the Army Community Excellence Award for small installations.

Although he certainly did not confine his contributions at the depot to soldier matters, he definitely excelled there. Sergeant Major Becton has prodigious expertise in the field of



property accountability and supply management. He established and personally conducted the depot physical training program with superb results. During operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, he ensured that a working and effective chain of command existed at the depot not only for deployed depot soldiers, but on an area basis for all of northern California.

On countless occasions, Sergeant Major Becton supported the local community, enhancing the standing of the depot and endearing Sergeant Major Becton to the local citizenry. He conducted ceremonies, helped with charitable events such as Operation Santa Clause, and was an active and visible supporter of the Association of the U.S. Army and the Armed Forces Communications-Electronics Association.

Sergeant Major Becton's distinguished performance throughout his career, and particularly during the past 4 years, clearly represents accomplishment equalled by only the best of the best. His exemplary service is in the most cherished traditions of the U.S. Army and reflects utmost credit upon him, his various units, and the military service.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and enthusiasm that I speak on behalf of Sergeant Major Gary H. Becton. His dedication to the citizens of Sacramento has been a true inspiration and his contributions will not soon be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and in wishing him happiness in his retirement.

#### FIU'S COACH PRICE EARNS 500TH VICTORY FOR GOLDEN PANTHERS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my great pleasure to have the opportunity to recognize Coach Danny Price of the Florida International University Golden Panthers' baseball team for leading his team to their 500th victory. The special victory came during his 13th year as an FIU coach during a balmy Florida evening at the Golden Panther's home field.

In those 13 years, FIU fans and supporters have seen many different faces come and go on the Golden Panthers' field, but Coach Price and Assistant Coach Rolando Casanova are individuals whose names and faces have become synonymous with FIU baseball. Their commitment and dedication to FIU baseball and athletics has earned them the respect of their colleagues and members of the community as well as of the coaches and players who have competed with the Golden Panthers.

Miamians have witnessed the growth of FIU baseball as the players and coaches have advanced their way through tough schedules and tournaments and earned their reputation as a competitive team. The Golden Panthers certainly have come a long way since their 1973 opening game when Coach Price was not the coach, but a player on the team. In the last 19 years, the FIU baseball team has worked dili-

gently and persistently to become one of south Florida's most respected ball clubs.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Coach Price and Coach Casanova as well as the players who have made FIU baseball the terrific organization that it is today. Their hard work during the last two decades of FIU baseball has, without a doubt, been proven to result in a tremendous success. May they continue to have winning seasons, and may their sensational coaching staff continue to provide the team and our community with strong leadership.

#### HONORING THE ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANDRZEJ BAK

#### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, this Nation's history and its culture have always been enriched by the vision and talent of its diverse immigrant communities. Nowhere has this been more evident than in the vibrant communities of Brooklyn which I represent. In neighborhoods like Greenpoint, new immigrants and long established families work side by side, building businesses and promoting artistic creativity.

One such artist is Andrzej S. Bak, a master restorer of historic buildings. Mr. Bak came to America from his native Poland 27 years ago and fell in love with the neoclassical style of New York's many historic buildings. He founded his company, Artenova of New York, 20 years ago to preserve and restore these long neglected buildings.

Throughout the Northeast, from Claremont, NH, where he was named an honorary citizen for his work restoring the city hall and opera house, to New York City, where he is painstakingly restoring the exterior of the Polish Consulate, Mr. Bak has strived to be true to the principles of excellence and devotion to historic accuracy which have always guided his work.

This devotion to excellence is clearly evident in Mr. Bak's complete renovation of the New York City national historic landmark "Little Church Around the Corner," and in his work on the 100-year-old Holy Trinity Church in Utica, NY.

In addition to his numerous professional accomplishments, Mr. Bak has given generously of his time and talents to the betterment of the Greenpoint community. He has volunteered countless hours to such worthwhile community service organizations as the Polish and Slavic Center, the Polish American Congress, and the Polish National Alliance.

Mr. Bak has been commended for his high artistic standards and devotion to historic preservation by President Reagan at a private White House dinner. A fund has also been set up in his name by the First Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, NJ. The fund will be used to assist other artists working in the field of historic preservation.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Mr. Andrzej S. Bak for his commitment to excellence and for devoting his life and extraordinary talents to the preservation of this na-

tion's proud architectural heritage for future generations to learn from and enjoy.

#### HONORING JAMES J. SHERIDAN, PH.D. ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EL MONTE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, Dr. James J. Sheridan, superintendent of the El Monte Union High School District. Dr. Sheridan is retiring from the El Monte Union High School District after 17 years of service and will be honored at a special ceremony on Friday, May 1, 1992.

Dr. Sheridan received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Dayton, OH, and Master of Science degree from Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY. In 1970, he completed his Doctor of Education at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, CA.

Dr. Sheridan has dedicated his 39-year career to the field of education. He has held a variety of positions including classroom teacher, assistant principal, principal, assistant superintendent and in 1975 began his tenure as superintendent of the El Monte Union High School District. Under his leadership, the district has implemented a myriad of successfully programs, including the academic decathlon, mentor-teacher program, summer workshops for curriculum and staff development, raised the passing score of the math proficiency exam and provided additional moneys for the purchase of textbooks and instructional materials. In addition, he secured funds enabling the district staff to attend various conferences which helped broaden their educational horizons.

He has been an active member of the Salvation Army, YMCA, El Monte-South El Monte Community Coordinating Council, Boy Scouts of America, United Way, and the Chambers of Commerce for El Monte-South El Monte and Rosemead. He has also served as the chair of the Bank of America Achievement Awards, President of the Society of Delta Epsilon, and has been a sought-after guest speaker at the UCLA School of Management, Pepperdine University doctoral program and the USC School of Education.

In addition, Dr. Sheridan was appointed chair of the State of California English as a Second Language Ad Hoc Committee, and a member of the State Superintendent's Committee on City Schools. He received the Abram Friedman Award from the California Council for Adult Education and the California Superintendent's Award for Distinguished Service to Vocational Education. Further, Dr. Sheridan has been recognized by the State of California as the superintendent whose school district has exceeded expectations on the California assessment program [CAP] test.

Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 1992, teachers, administrators, students and civic leaders will gather to honor Dr. James Sheridan for his tremendous contributions to the field of edu-

cation and the community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional man for his outstanding record of educational service to the young people of my district and the State of California.

STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS OF  
THE PEOPLE'S MOJAHEDIN OR-  
GANIZATION OF IRAN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues some correspondence I had with the State Department concerning United States views of the Iranian organization called the People's Mojahedin which is fighting the current Government of Iran.

Attached are: a State Department fact sheet on the organization written roughly 2 years ago; a February 27, 1992 letter of the organization rebutting that fact sheet; my letter to the State Department asking for further comments; and the State Department's reply of April 2, 1992. The State Department explains its concerns about the organization and its past involvement in terrorism and why the State Department will not meet with the organization.

The material follows:

FACT SHEET

THE MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ (PEOPLE'S MOJAHEDIN  
ORGANIZATION OF IRAN)

The Mojahedin-e Khalq (MEK), a leftist revolutionary group, was formed in 1963.

Its founding principles included the creation of a Marxist-oriented Islamic government in Iran; opposition to "imperialism" as supposedly embodied by the United States; opposition to Zionism and Israel; and a close affinity to Third World radical movements.

Its political philosophy put the MEK at the forefront of those Iranian opposition groups advocating the overthrow of the Shah and led to the MEK's strongly opposing the involvement of the United States in Iran. The MEK publicly supported the seizure of our Embassy in Tehran in 1979.

To achieve its political objectives, the MEK almost from its inception has engaged in acts of terrorism and violence; the organization was responsible for fatal attacks on several Americans in Iran in the 1970s.

Since it fell out with the Khomeini regime in 1981, the MEK has been engaged in an armed struggle with the Iranian government, and has used methods of terrorism and political violence against Iranian officials.

The military wing of the MEK, the National Liberation Army, operates from bases in Iraq and received Iraqi support for offensives into Iranian territory during the Iran-Iraq war. It continues to receive Iraqi support and protection.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF THE NA-  
TIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE OF  
IRAN,

Washington, DC, February 27, 1992.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the  
Middle East, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON, I have recently learned that the United States De-

partment of State has been sending a text entitled "Fact Sheet: The Mojahedin-e-Khalq, People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran" to those senators and representatives who have requested information on the Mojahedin, a member organization of the National Council of Resistance of Iran. This fact sheet, which I have enclosed for your information (Enclosure 1), unfortunately contains incomplete and inaccurate information. To clarify any questions in this regard, I draw your attention to the following text:

1. With regard to the Mojahedin's revolutionary nature, if the American and French peoples' struggles for their nations' freedom, independence and democracy (1776 and 1789) are considered revolutions, the Mojahedin are also revolutionaries. They are fighting for their nation's liberation from one of the most hated dictatorships of the contemporary era, and seek to establish peace and democracy in their homeland. The Mojahedin are revolutionary in the same sense as the people of Italy, who took up arms to save themselves from Mussolini's fascism.

Revolution and armed struggle, when all peaceful avenues to realize the people's fundamental rights have reached an impasse, are recognized as the only resort by all religious authorities, as noted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc. In a noted press conference reported by the Vatican publication *L'Osservatore Romano* on April 5, 1986, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, President of the Pontifical Biblical Commission, introduced a document entitled "Christian Liberty and Liberation," wherein it is stated: "Armed struggle is the last resort to end blatant and prolonged repression which has seriously violated the fundamental rights of individuals and has dangerously damaged the general interests of a country."

2. The Mojahedin have consistently condemned terrorism (whether by groups or states) in the strongest terms; in particular, the Mojahedin have exposed the Khomeini regime's terrorism in the most documented and public manner at every possible opportunity. (Enclosure 2) In truth, the Mojahedin are victims of the Khomeini regime's terrorism within Iran and abroad. During the period when the Mojahedin were able to openly and officially conduct political activities within Iran, more than 70 of the organization's members and supporters were murdered by terrorists unofficially directed by the Khomeini regime. Abroad, Khomeini's diplomat-terrorists are responsible for the wounding or assassination of many representatives of the Mojahedin and National Council of Resistance to various countries. These victims include Professor Kazem Rajavi, the NCR Representative in Switzerland and brother of Mr. Massoud Rajavi, the Leader of the Iranian Resistance. Prof. Rajavi's murder was carried out, according to the Swiss Police and Investigations Magistrate, by 13 persons carrying official Iranian service passports. (Enclosure 3)

The Mojahedin were obliged to choose armed struggle as the last avenue of confronting the Khomeini regime—a right officially recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all religious authorities—after exhausting all peaceful, democratic avenues to establish freedom and democracy in Iran; after all the organization's official, public centers had been closed down; after more than 70 Mojahedin supporters and members had been murdered for no reason, and 3,000 others arrested and subsequently executed without being charged; and finally, after the peaceful demonstration by

500,000 people, called by the Mojahedin on June 20, 1981, was turned into a bloodbath by the Khomeini regime, and groups of 50 and 100 of their supporters were subsequently executed *en masse* for the "crime" of possessing newspapers. (Enclosure 4)

This struggle is conducted only against the regime's officials—who are responsible for the murder of 100,000 people and the imprisonment and torture of 150,000, as well as for international terrorism and hostage-taking—and suppressive forces.

The terms "terrorist" or "terrorist methods" cannot be applied to this Resistance which, under no circumstances, targets ordinary citizens or innocent civilians. Furthermore, even regarding the regime's officials, the armed struggle is contained within Iran's borders. Outside of Iran, the Mojahedin have respected and respect the laws of the relevant countries, and confine their struggle to political activities and exposes. As per the positions and orders of their Leader, Mr. Rajavi, the Resistance's supporters and ordinary Iranians, despite their wrath at this regime, have controlled themselves outside Iran and have on no occasion responded to the regime's violence and bloodshed in kind. (Enclosure 5)

Mr. Rajavi has repeatedly declared that "from the Mojahedin's standpoint, no death—not even that of our suppressive enemies within the Khomeini regime—is to be welcomed in itself. It is even regrettable. Were it not for the Khomeini regime's blocking all avenues of peaceful political opposition and had it not responded to any call for freedom with execution, the Resistance would not have been necessary."

Furthermore, for years the Mojahedin's armed resistance has been carried out within the framework of the National Liberation Army of Iran, whose duty is to bring about the military overthrow of the Khomeini regime. The specifics and methods of this army, consisting of tank, armored, artillery, mechanized and other units, are completely in line with the criteria outlined in the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. The NLA is "commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates"; has "a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance"; carries arms "openly"; and conducts its "operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war." These characteristics have been observed on numerous occasions by the international journalists and observers who have visited the NLA's garrisons.

Therefore, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the label "terrorist" cannot be rightfully applied to the NLA, and its warfare is categorized as classical. In accordance with the regulations of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Resistance prisoners qualify and should be treated as prisoners of war.

3. The regime of the Shah was the first to brand the Mojahedin "Marxist." A profoundly freedom-loving and democratic force, the Mojahedin fought against the Shah's regime only after perceiving that all avenues of peaceful political opposition had been closed. The label "Marxist" was applied to them for this reason, i.e. their opposition to the Shah. Of course, the Mojahedin were rightly known among a large sector of Iranian society as a Muslim force, and the Shah could not apply the label "Marxist" by itself. He therefore invented the label "Islamic Marxist" in reference to the Mojahedin.

Khomeini and his followers followed the Shah's lead, branding the Mojahedin "Islamic Marxists" in their propaganda for foreign consumption. Ironically, within Iran,



Khomeini, the Tudeh Communist Party (supporters of Moscow), and other communist party members and groups meanwhile labelled the Mojahedin "American agents." The latter label prompted these persons to adopt the position that hostility and warfare against the Mojahedin were their fundamental duties (Enclosure 6), even abroad, for example in France in 1986. (Enclosure 7) The Pasdaran ("Revolutionary Guards") wrapped Mojahedin corpses in the American flag prior to burial. Thousands of Mojahedin supporters and members were turned in to Khomeini's executioners by communists supporting Moscow and other political currents. After savage torture, these Mojahedin were executed.

In response to the charge that the Mojahedin are Marxist, Mr. Massoud Rajavi, Leader of the Iranian Resistance, told Time magazine on September 14, 1981: "Every high school student knows believing in God, Jesus Christ and Muhammad is incompatible with the philosophy of Marxism. Everyone knows that, even Khomeini. But for dictators like Khomeini, 'Marxist Islamic' is a very profitable phrase to use against any opposition. If Jesus Christ and Muhammad were alive and protesting against Khomeini, he would call them Marxists too."

In another interview, with the Farsi section of "Voice of America" radio, December 20, 1984, Mr. Rajavi said: "As far as our economic and social views are concerned, we accept private ownership, national capitalism, free competition, and private investment." The program announced by Mr. Rajavi for the National Council of Resistance also states that the Provisional Government of the Democratic Islamic Republic of Iran, which will administer the country's affairs for a period of six months after the overthrow of the Khomeini regime, respects free competition, private ownership, and private investment.

The reapplication of these labels in the current international situation and subsequent to the collapse of the Soviet Union and Eastern Block, and in relation to a movement which has millions of supporters throughout Iran, doesn't stick. In fact, it is due to the Mojahedin's faith in the modern and democratic Islam that they have been able to deeply influence Iranian society throughout their 27-year history, and to grow on a daily basis despite the Khomeini regime's savage killings and suppression. The Mojahedin's resilience, moreover, coincides with the demise of all the Marxist groups in Iran, who were eliminated within the first two years of Khomeini's rule.

From another perspective, the Mojahedin are the only real solution to the spreading fundamentalism of the criminal mullahs ruling Iran. The experience of past years has shown that the other political trends and solutions were incapable of opposing this regime, which, after centuries, had seized religious and political power in one of the world's most strategic regions. In this region, which is profoundly Islamic in nature, only a democratic and modern Islam, represented in Iran by the Mojahedin, could and can counteract the specter of fundamentalism. In the name of Islam, this fundamentalist phenomenon perpetrates unprecedented bloodshed and killings. The Mojahedin's Islam, in contrast, bears a message of co-existence, democracy, peace, and mercy.

4. In specifically addressing the charge of being anti-American, or anti any country, contained in the fact sheet, I should state that the documents and declared programs of the Mojahedin and NCR are sufficiently

clear. If the writers of this fact sheet had obtained these documents, they would perhaps have referred to them in their fact sheet. For example, Mr. Rajavi states in introducing the Program of the National Council of Resistance of Iran: "We have no enmity toward any country, and seek amicable and respectful mutual relations, provided that they recognize our country's independence, freedom and territorial integrity."

As for the current differences and conflicts in the Middle East, the NCR and all its members support the Peace Conference and are hopeful that the issue will be resolved, that peace and stability be established in the region, and that there remain no source of turmoil or crises, essentially because the Khomeini regime is the primary beneficiary of any regional war or unrest.

Elsewhere, Mr. Rajavi has said that contrary to Khomeini's regime, Iran's future government will not be anti-Western "since such hostility in reality embraces the backward ideas of the Middle Ages." Mr. Rajavi has also pointed out Iran's technical, economic, scientific, cultural, and artistic needs in relation to Western countries, adding that rather than being anti-western, the Mojahedin seek equal and independent relations.

The Mojahedin have maintained an active presence in the United States and most western European countries for more than a decade, where they have explained their economic and political programs on an extensive scale to relevant officials and parliamentarians. There is, moreover, significant support for these programs among various parliamentarians, including a significant number of members of Congress. (Enclosure 8)

However, with regard to the Shah's reign, the Shah was hated by the people of Iran for his dictatorship and his crimes. Unfortunately, the United States, due to its incorrect information on and analysis of the socio-political situation in Iran, actively supported the Shah until the last months of his reign. In consequence, anti-Americanism was widespread among the Iranian public. Under the circumstances, the Mojahedin naturally did not agree with such U.S. support, which was neither in the interests of Iran's people, nor of regional peace and stability.

Khomeini took advantage of the public sentiment to suppress and execute the Mojahedin, and his regime continues to do so. The Mojahedin, from the outset, had consistently declared that the primary enemies of the Iranian people were the Khomeini regime, fundamentalism and religious retrogression. In order to eliminate democratic freedoms, Khomeini and the supporters of Moscow were demagogically telling the people that their primary enemy was American imperialism.

It is regrettable that positions occasionally adopted by the State Department against this Resistance, which has sacrificed 100,000 execution victims for the freedom of its homeland, have thwarted our efforts to expose the suppressive objectives behind the Khomeini regime's anti-Americanism. Ultimately, the only result has been to enhance pessimism among the Iranian people.

The taking of American diplomats hostage in Tehran, an act which the fact sheet unfortunately claims the Mojahedin supported, had but one objective: the suppression of opposition, and in particular of the Mojahedin, under the guise of "struggle against America." Indeed, not only were the Mojahedin not supportive of or involved in the taking of American hostages, they were the primary victims of the incident.

In an interview recorded by ABC television on October 29, 1984, Mr. Rajavi said: "If we are a country, if we are a state, we have to be respectful and must not believe in the violation of diplomatic immunity. So, I can say that not only about this [hostage] crisis but also about the warmongering policy of Khomeini, international terrorist activities and also his suppressive measures, we wish they would not [have] happened. These are all against Iranians and against democracy."

As for the participation of the Mojahedin in the assassinations of several Americans in Iran, it should be recalled that the Mojahedin Organization had carried out no military operations prior to the arrest of all of its leaders in August 1971. All of the Mojahedin's leaders were executed by the Shah, with the single exception of Mr. Rajavi, who was sentenced to life imprisonment due to the international activities and intervention of Amnesty International and a number of Western public figures, including President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Rajavi remained incarcerated, along with the other leading figures of the Mojahedin, until January 1979.

With regard to the members of the Mojahedin who did remain out of prison, a number of individuals, who subsequently revealed that they were Marxists and later took the name of "Peykar dar Rah Azadi Tabageh Kargar" ("Struggle in the Path of the Working Class's Freedom"), took advantage of the imprisonment of all leaders and most members of the Mojahedin to penetrate the organization. These individuals subsequently murdered many of the Mojahedin's members in a brutal fashion and staged an internal coup, temporarily destroying the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran. (Enclosure 9)

After the anti-monarchic revolution which toppled the Shah, the Mojahedin, recently released from prison, were able to rebuild the organization. By exposing Khomeini's backward nature, the Mojahedin managed to attract widespread support among various sectors of Iranian society. Many of these supporters were later to become members of the organization, and currently are included on its 837-member Central Council.

5. The relations of the Mojahedin and National Liberation Army with Iraq are based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The NLA's primary aspiration is to be on Iranian soil, where it will be able to carry out a military operation and effect the overthrow of a regime which domestically has violated all fundamental, basic human rights, and has exported terrorism, fundamentalism, and warmongering abroad, thus disrupting the region's peace, stability and tranquility. (Enclosure 10)

The NLA is funded by the Iranian people. The executions of Iranian merchants for contributing to the Mojahedin, and the large demonstrations in various countries by the organization's supporters attest to this support. In addition, some of the movement's financial resources are obtained by means of the commercial undertakings of the National Council of Resistance. The NLA's weapons were essentially obtained in the war of liberation against the Khomeini regime, during which they were taken as booty. A great many members of the Khomeini regime's regular military have joined the NLA. Their allegiance to the Resistance, in addition to demonstrating the NLA's popularity and support among freedom-loving Iranian servicemen, has provided the force with needed personnel, weapons, and expertise.

Mr. Hamilton, I am hopeful that the above text has clarified and responded to the alle-

gations leveled in the enclosed fact sheet. I respectfully request that as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, you forward a copy of this letter to the State Department in order to clarify these issues. I further request that this response be published in the Congressional Record to better inform members of the House and Senate regarding the Mojahedin and the Iranian people's Resistance. Particularly at this sensitive and decisive state, the unity of democratic freedom-loving, and anti-fundamentalist forces vis-à-vis the trend towards fundamentalism and Khomeini's medieval outlook in the Middle East and other Muslim countries, is essential.

Sincerely,

Dr. MASOUD BANISADR,  
U.S. Representative.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, March 2, 1992.

The Hon. JAMES A. BAKER III,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY, I attach for your consideration a fact sheet I understand was prepared by the Department of State regarding the Iranian People's Mojahedin Organization of the National Council of Resistance of Iran as well as the organization's response to that fact sheet.

I would appreciate your detailed response to the comments of the organization as well as the State Department's policy today on meeting with representatives of this organization and the reason for that policy.

I asked the organization for their rebuttal to your fact sheet and they provided in addition to the attached letter backup documents which are available to you if you want or need them.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, April 2, 1992.

The Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 2, addressed to Secretary Baker, in which you asked for our response to claims by Dr. Masoud Banisadr of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) that a Department of State fact sheet on that organization contains inaccuracies. You also requested an explanation of the Department of State's policy of not meeting with representatives of the PMOI or its political arm, the National Council of Resistance.

We have carefully reviewed the fact sheet and found it to be an accurate description of the PMOI's history and ideology. Founded in 1963, the PMOI's platform blended Islamic ideology with Marxist tenets, including the collectivization of economic interests and opposition to capitalism. As described in Ervand Abrahamian's book *The Iranian Mojahedin*, the PMOI has "tried to synthesize the religious message of Shiism with the social science of Marxism." While any shorthand description of a complex ideology requires simplification, the generalization is reasonable.

Our opposition to the group, however, stems not from its political ideology *per se*

but from its use of terrorism and its aim of seeking the violent overthrow of the current Iranian regime. Just as we deplore the excesses and harsh reaction of the Iranian regime to political opposition, we do not condone the use of terror and violence in turn by the Mojahedin or any other opposition group. Contrary to Dr. Banisadr's allegations, the PMOI has advocated the use of violence since its inception. In the 1970s, for example, the PMOI received training and support from the Palestine Liberation Organization, and current PMOI leader Masoud Rajavi fought alongside Palestinians in Jordan during "Black September" in 1970.

The historical record shows clearly that PMOI opposition to "imperialist" and "capitalist" forces associated with the Shah's government included direct and violent attacks against U.S. interests. In 1973, the PMOI assassinated Lt. Col. Lewis Hawkins, a U.S. military advisor in Iran. In 1975, PMOI terrorists shot and killed two U.S. Air force officers in Tehran. The same year, a PMOI attack against a U.S. Embassy van in Tehran resulted in the death of a local employee. And in 1976, the PMOI assassinated three American employees of Rockwell International working in Iran.

The PMOI's claim that the organization is not responsible for actions carried out while its leaders were incarcerated is a facile one. It is true that some of the assassinations were carried out by avowedly Marxist members of the organization, who in 1975 split from the "Muslim" wing which included current PMOI leaders. However, there is no indication that the incarcerated PMOI leadership objected to the terrorism carried out in its name. Given the organization's strong anti-U.S. sentiment at the time, it would have been uncharacteristic for its leaders to denounce acts against what the PMOI viewed as an "imperialist" power affiliated with the Shah. Only in the past few years has the PMOI sought to distance itself from these acts of terrorism.

In the same context, Dr. Banisadr's claim that the PMOI was a victim of the U.S. Embassy takeover in November 1979 overlooks the fact that the PMOI supported the holding of U.S. hostages. It was only in 1981 that the Mojahedin openly joined the opposition to Khomeini's regime. The split was due to ideological differences, and not over the question of U.S. hostages.

In 1984, the group's leaders fled to Paris, where they established a presence until expelled by French authorities in 1986. Since 1986, the PMOI and its military wing, the National Liberation Army, have been based in Iraq. The PMOI and NLA continue to receive support and financial assistance from Saddam Hussein's government.

We do not dispute Dr. Banisadr's assertion that the Islamic Republic has routinely tortured, executed, and assassinated PMOI members. We have made clear, in our public statements and in our annual human rights report, that such actions violate all norms of international behavior. Indeed, we have cited the assassination of political opponents abroad, including that of Dr. Kazem Rajavi, as an example of Iranian state-sponsored terrorism. This does not, however, justify the PMOI's own use of violence either against Iranian government officials or, as in the past, U.S. interests and citizens.

I hope this answers your questions. For further study of the history and ideology of the PMOI, I would refer you to Ervand Abrahamian's *The Iranian Mojahedin* (Yale

University Press, New Haven and London, 1989).

Sincerely,

JANET MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

## VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE ADDRESSES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL CEREMONY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday Vice President DAN QUAYLE was the honored speaker at the annual commemoration in New York of the Days of Remembrance and Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Memorial Service. This year's commemoration took place at the Jacob Javits Convention Center in New York City, with over 5,000 in attendance. Among those who addressed the gathering were Nobel Peace Prize Winner Elie Wiesel, Mayor David Dinkins and Governor Mario Cuomo.

During this solemn ceremony, we remembered the 6 million innocent Jewish victims of Hitler's insanity, and paid tribute to the valiant fighters who held off Nazi forces for so long during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Those of us present at Sunday's ceremony found Vice President QUAYLE's remarks particularly appropriate and thoughtful. Accordingly, I would like to take this opportunity to insert his address at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

### REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT—49TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

It is a special honor to join you today. Today we mark the 49th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising and participate in a solemn tribute to six million Jews killed during World War II.

Not quite a year ago, I stood at Auschwitz. My wife and two of our children were there beside me. A mother and father like to think that they can teach their children the ways of the world—how and why things happen as they do. But standing there, what does one say? Looking at the signs that say "Shower-rooms," or the reassuring Red Cross symbols on the doors to the gas chambers, how does one explain what happened? Walking with your children through this huge complex called Auschwitz, how do you describe what it means?

I asked my children after leaving Auschwitz what they remembered the most. They hesitated a moment and gave their quiet responses. My son remembered the human hair used to make blankets. My daughter remembered the hundreds of shoes—kids' shoes. She remarked "Dad, they were so young \* \* \*." Young, old, man, woman—they were all killed. For what?

Each time we think about the Holocaust—and I mean really think, long and hard—it's as if we're confronted anew with facts we can hardly believe. Somehow the enormity of the thing just won't sink in. How? How on God's good earth did such things happen? It was evil, horrendous, sickening, a tragedy we shall never, never, never forget.

To study the Holocaust is to discover how evil man can be; but to understand the Holocaust is also to realize how strong man's spirit can be—how strong men and women can be in resisting evil, in standing for what



is good and what is right. On the same day last year that we went to Auschwitz, we attended a ceremony in Warsaw, to commemorate the Warsaw Uprising. There we met with a delegation of Polish Jews, and stood together in memory of the Jewish resistance to the Nazis.

When we recall the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, we recall tragedy; but we also recall honor and nobility in the face of death, innocence in the face of evil. The resistance was fierce. The Jews were proud people and ready to stand up—and, yes, die—for what was right. They resisted, they fought—and they died. As one historian pointed out, "Some European nations, with well-equipped armies, had not resisted the Nazis for so long."

Today, in Warsaw, marking this tragedy, is a slab of grey stone. But the memorial represents something much more than that. It reminds us of a people who said, "No, we will not go. We kneel to no man." And of course there are so many other places and memorials elsewhere, attesting to the same defiant faith, the same heroic faithfulness:

In Ebensee, where just before their liberation 30,000 Jewish prisoners refused to march into a deep tunnel rigged with explosives.

In Auschwitz itself, where on October 7, 1944, 250 Jews were massacred after an uprising in which they managed to destroy Crematorium III.

After four days of torture one of the participants, Rosa Robata, went to her execution saying to her friends, "Be strong and brave."

And in Holland, a hidden attic where 50 years ago a young Jewish girl could somehow retain her belief that: "Despite everything, I still believe that man is fundamentally good."

Whether or not man is fundamentally good, ladies and gentlemen, one thing is certain. Throughout history, the worst enemies of mankind have reserved a special hatred for the Jews.

One demagogue after another has strutted forward with his new agenda for reshaping the world. And always, there remain these stubborn people who will not bow down, whose allegiance is to God alone.

On this day is a man who has never bowed down—a man who has always kept the faith. This man is Elie Wiesel—a courageous and peaceful man, and one I am proud to count as a friend.

Those who know Elie Wiesel can tell you that he has an extraordinary way of making you feel at ease, while at the same time getting you to express some of your deepest thoughts and convictions.

Over two years ago, at one of our meetings, he asked me an intriguing question. "How," he asked, "would you like to be remembered by Jewish history?" I admit that I hadn't given this question much thought. But I answered as forthrightly as I could: "I would like to be remembered," I said, "as a Christian who helped make Israel more secure, and who helped make the world a little more tolerant."

Israel was built upon the ashes of the Holocaust by courageous founders. She is a small country, but she has survived—and she has flourished. And she is our most reliable ally in the Middle East. And let me remind you, my friends: America has more than "interests" where Israel is concerned. We have shared values—cherished traditions—a true friendship.

In recent times, some have suggested that our relationship with Israel has weakened. Some have even said that "the case for Israel has increasingly become the almost exclusive preserve of American Jews."

That is not true. And speaking as a non-Jew, let me say this: as long as I am in public life, the cause for Israel will not become the "exclusive preserve of American Jews." After all, my friends, "never again" is more than the vow of Jewish survivors: it's the deep, unshakable resolution of the world's sole superpower, the United States of America.

Forty-nine years ago, watching his Warsaw neighbors disappear by the day, Chaim Kaplan sat down to record in his diary what he saw: "I have no words to express what has happened to us since the day the expulsion was ordered. Those people who have gotten some notion of historical expulsions from books, know nothing. We, the inhabitants of the Warsaw ghetto, are now experiencing the reality."

And his friends asked Chaim Kaplan: Why even keep a diary? All of them would surely die—soon; and almost certainly no one would ever read his words. The diary too would be cast into the flames. Why even bother?

And yet, Kaplan wrote, "in spite of all I refuse to listen to them. I feel that continuing this diary to the very end of my physical and spiritual strength is a historical mission which must not be abandoned."

Today, we can read his diary and the testaments of so many others. And reading them, we remember not only the great Lie, but the great truth that outlived it. Today we honor those who have suffered for the truth, those who have fought for truth and those who fight for it today, here in the United States, in Israel, and around the world.

Thank you. God bless America; God bless the Jewish people; and God bless Israel, a faithful ally and the bravest of friends.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION FOR A MORATORIUM ON THE PATENTING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED ANIMALS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide for a 5-year moratorium on the granting of patents on invertebrate or vertebrate animals, including those that have been genetically engineered. The availability of patents encourages the creation of genetically engineered animals, in most cases, animals whose genetic compositions have been manipulated by genetic engineering techniques to contain foreign genes from other animals, including humans. The resulting animals have combinations of genes and traits not found in nature. We have little experience in assessing the economic, ethical, and environmental consequences of the creation, release, and patenting of such creatures. The moratorium provided for in this bill would simply give the Congress the time to fully access, consider, and respond to the issues raised by the patenting of such animals.

At the outset, I want to make it clear this legislation is not intended to halt the promising field of biotechnology. The various techniques of biotechnology, when used responsibly have enormous potential to benefit society in a number of areas, including the creation of important new pharmaceutical and agricultural products. However, with the new benefits of

biotechnology come risks. Genetic engineering allows scientists to take human genetic traits and insert them into the permanent genetic code of animals. Biotechnology is also becoming increasingly adept at mixing and matching the genetic traits of animals, insects, and plants to create new and different species. To suddenly and unconditionally grant patents for any and all of these genetic creations without a strict Federal review process would be irresponsible and impudent.

The bill I am introducing, which was introduced in the Senate on June 13, 1991, by Senator MARK HATFIELD of Oregon, will provide Congress the time to examine the risks of animal patenting. Specifically, the bill provides that no animal shall be patented until the commercialization and release of such an animal has been subjected to a Federal review process established to impose "environmental, health and safety, economic and ethical standards."

If patents are to be issued, we must ensure the patenting of genetically engineered animals will not cause economic harm to the Nation's farmers and researchers. In economic terms the Patent Office decision provides Government authority for the genetic manipulation, and ownership of all animal species. The use, enjoyment, and protection of animals, long a public right and responsibility, could be turned over to the public sector. In years to come there could be increasing competition for corporate control and ownership of the gene pool of animal species. The most immediate economic effect of this policy could be felt in agriculture, where the major chemical biotechnology, and pharmaceutical companies could conceivably position themselves to take over animal husbandry. The Patent Office has confirmed farmers will have to pay patent fees every time they breed a patented animal or sell part of their herds which contain such patented animals. This will also be true for researchers using patented laboratory animals. The economic consequences of animal patenting on small farmers and research institutions need to be carefully examined.

Unlike most intellectual property issues, the patenting of animals also creates a wide array of ethical concerns. The patent policy creates the need to establish reasonable limits to man's right to manipulate and refashion the biotic community to meet his industrial requirements. This includes the necessity of carefully examining the ethics of transferring of human genetic traits into animals. The potential for patenting and owning animals with human traits bring up an important public policy need to decide on how many, and what kind of, human genetic traits should be engineered into animals. Currently, thousands of animals have been created with human genes engineered into their permanent genetic code. There is a real urgency in regulating these transfers prior to further creation, patenting, and dissemination of these animals with human genes.

It is important to note that the patent decision, by encouraging genetic manipulation, could indirectly cause suffering to genetically engineered animals and extend that suffering through generations of the offspring of those altered animals.

Moreover, it is important to remember that even patenting laws have an influence on the

way we think. Will future generations follow the ethics of this patent policy and view life as mere chemical manufacture and invention with no greater value or meaning than industrial products?

The patenting of animals could also indirectly cause environmental harm. The effect of species alteration could impact the delicate balance of the environment. The creation of new species and the effect of their release into their environment cannot be easily predicted, and should be carefully considered. Animals which are larger and have increased reproductivity could alter the depletion patterns of the ecosystem. Also, if the creation of new improved species leads to the popularization of that animal, valuable native gene pools could be lost. For example, salmon are currently being created with cattle genes to increase growth. When released into the environment these fish have the potential to invade new habitats and displace existing populations. If the genetically engineered salmon turn out to over populate or consume too much, they could cause irremediable damage to the environment. In addition, they could mate with native salmon and pollute the native gene pool forever. We must remember biological pollution cannot be recalled.

Despite the potential threat created by the release of genetically engineered animals, no Federal regulatory regime exists on the release of such animals. As long as this significant regulatory void exists, it is irresponsible to stimulate the creation of transgenic animals with the patent law. Moreover, this moratorium will provide the time and the incentive for industry, the public sector, and Congress to fashion appropriate safeguards.

The patenting of animals also brings up an important question about the role of Congress in extending patents into new areas of technology. In 1980 the Supreme Court opened the door to the patenting of animals with a 5 to 4 decision in *Diamond versus Chakrabarty*, which allowed the patenting of a genetically engineered microbe. In 1987, the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), using a broad interpretation of the *Chakrabarty* case, announced it would consider applications for patents on genetically altered animals. One year later, in April 1988, PTO approved the first animal patent for the transgenic nonhuman mammals genetically engineered to contain a cancer causing gene (U.S. Patent No. 4,736,866). Presently, over 160 patent applications on animals are pending at the PTO.

It has been an established legal precedent for some time that Congress, not the PTO, makes decisions on extending patent coverage into the controversial areas. It is the duty of Congress, not the PTO, to determine whether living organisms, like plants and animals, are patentable. In the past, Congress actively participated in these types of decisions. For example, in 1930 Congress enacted the Plant Patent Act and, then, in 1970 enacted the Plant Variety Protection Act. In contrast, in 1987 with regard to the patenting of animals the PTO, not Congress, decided nonhuman animals constituted patentable subject matter.

As a result, one patent has been issued, the number of patent applications continues to grow, and no concrete progress has been

made to ensure society will be able to deal with the unique ramifications of patenting genetically engineered animals. The economic, ethical, and environmental questions on animal patenting have been raised at a series of hearing conducted by the Intellectual Property and Administration of Justice Subcommittee. It is now imperative that Congress become more involved in this issue. A moratorium would provide the time necessary to conduct this vital public policy debate and to take regulatory steps needed to reap the benefits of this promising new technology, and avoid its risks.

Mr. Speaker, I am including for the record a list of organizations that support my bill, a letter from the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), and a letter from the head of the Patent Office.

ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING HATFIELD MORATORIUM LEGISLATION  
American Humane Association  
The Humane Society of the United States  
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals  
Friends of Animals  
Animal Welfare Institute  
American Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals  
American Anti-Vivisection Society  
Animal Protection Institute of America  
Humane Farming Association  
Doris Day Animal League  
Fund for Animals (New York)  
National Alliance for Animal Legislation  
Foundation on Economic Trends  
National Wildlife Federation  
National Farmers Union

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, March 23, 1992.

Hon. BENJAMIN CARDIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARDIN: On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States and its 1.4 million constituents, we applaud your legislative initiative and fully endorse your bill to impose a 5-year moratorium on the granting of patents on invertebrate and vertebrate animals, including those that have been modified by genetic engineering.

In order for society to reap the full benefits of advances in genetic engineering biotechnology, the social, economic, environmental and ethical ramifications and consequences of such advances need to be fully assessed. Considering the rapid pace of developments in this field, which will be spurred on by the granting of patents on genetically altered animals, a 5-year moratorium on the granting of such patents is a wise and necessary decision. A moratorium will enable Congress to fully assess, consider, and respond to the economic, environmental, and ethical issues raised by the patenting of such animals and in the process, establish the United States as the world leader in the safe, appropriate, and ethical applications of genetic engineering biotechnology for the benefit of society and for generations to come.

Sincerely,  
DR. MICHAEL W. FOX,  
Vice President, Farm Animals & Bioethics.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, DC, April 5, 1991.  
Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
DEAR MR. CARDIN: Thank you for your letter regarding the current prospects for animal patenting in the United States. Set forth below are the answers to your specific

questions. Although many of the questions you raise are difficult to answer with any degree of specificity, we have tried to be as responsive as possible. Because your letter was co-signed by Senator Mark Hatfield, we have also forwarded the same response to him directly.

#### Questions and Answers:

1. The current number of animal patents pending.

There are 145 pending applications for a patent that contain one or more claims directed to an animal.

2. The number of animal patents likely to be issued during the coming year and the next two years.

It is difficult to predict the number of animal patents that are likely to be issued in any given period. At the time the first animal patent was issued to the President and Fellows of Harvard College (U.S. Patent No. 4,736,866, issued on April 12, 1988), we identified 21 pending applications directed to an animal. Today, almost three years later, some of those applications are still pending, some of those applications have been abandoned but are the subject of continuing applications, and some of those applications have been abandoned and are not the subject of a continuing application. A continuing application is a new application filed by the applicant to retain the benefit of the filing date of the earlier application and, typically, to either add subject matter to the earlier application or to continue the prosecution of the same invention disclosed in the earlier application.

We can predict that some patents will be granted in the next two years, but we have no actual experience in this area to form the basis of a numeric prediction. In fiscal year 1990, 66% of all applications in which a final decision was rendered matured into a patent, whereas 38% of the applications in the biotechnology patent examining group that were finally disposed of matured into a patent. Clearly, our experience to date in the patenting of animal inventions has not followed either one of these patterns.

3. In general, the kinds of animal inventions for which patents are being sought. (For example, the approximate percentage of applications for patents on animals intended for use in either agriculture, aquaculture, the pet industry, or research. Where you are aware of patent applications for animals whose nature has already been disclosed to the public, please provide full information on the proposed animal invention.)

By statute (35 U.S.C. 122), applications for patents are kept in confidence by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) and no information concerning the same is given without authority of the applicant or owner. We estimate that about 80% of the applications are directed to animals that have utility in medical applications, and the majority of the remainder are directed to agricultural animals.

In most patent systems outside the United States, including Europe and Japan, applications which are filed in those countries are published eighteen months after they were first filed anywhere in the world. The PTO has not made an effort to collect patent applications directed to animals that have been published throughout the world. However, a report entitled "New Developments in Biotechnology: Patenting Life", issued by the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) in April 1989, listed several animal applications that had been published by the European Patent Office. A copy of the OTA Report Brief is enclosed.



4. An explanation of the delay in issuing additional patents on animals.

The delay in issuing additional patents on animals can be attributed to a number of factors. First, some of the delay can be attributed to the general problem that the PTO has experienced in addressing the growing inventory of pending applications in the area of biotechnology. Second, due to the sensitivity of the issue of patenting of animals, both the PTO and applicants for animal patents are taking care in drafting claims and making decisions on patentability. Third, in some cases, it has been observed that while a claim to an animal is initially presented for examination, some applicants appear to decide that adequate protection can be obtained without a claim directed to the animal itself. Finally, it can be speculated that some applicants may not wish to have a patent granted until such time as regulatory approval for commercial marketing of the transgenic animal can be foreseen.

More than half of the 145 pending applications have been examined by the PTO, and the applicants have been informed of the results of that examination. Some of the remaining applications are continuing applications that claim inventions that were examined in earlier applications.

5. A discussion of any unique issues that patenting of animal inventions might pose under the Patent Law. These include, for example, disclosure requirements, methods of deposit, scope of patent claims, and distinctions between human beings and human genes as subject matter for patents.

The issues typically encountered in the examination of an application involving a claim to an animal are essentially the same as those that are addressed in the examination of inventions of other life forms such as microorganisms and plants. No issue has been encountered to date that is unique to the patenting of animal inventions.

6. Any analysis done by the PTO of alternatives to patents as means of protecting inventiveness in the area of animal engineering. These might include restricted patent holder's rights patterned on plant breeder's rights, use of copyright or trademark law, or direct research subsidies for biotechnology companies doing desired research.

The PTO has not considered or conducted any analysis of alternatives to patents as a means of protecting innovation in the fields of transgenic and other animals that are the products of human engineering.

7. Any efforts by the PTO, alone or in conjunction with other agencies, to press for the extension of patent rights to animals in countries outside of the United States.

The PTO, either alone or in conjunction with the efforts of other agencies such as the U.S. Trade Representative, has pressed for a broad range of protection for innovation throughout the world. This broad range of protection includes products and processes of biotechnology, including animals. As noted in the recent Report on National Biotechnology Policy issued by The President's Council on Competitiveness (February 1991), improvements in intellectual property laws in other countries are clearly needed: "The Administration is committed to pursuing the protection of intellectual property as a top priority in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations." The United States is also supporting a provision in the proposed Patent Law Treaty now under consideration in the World Intellectual Property organization that would make patent protection available in all fields of technology. In addition to

these multilateral efforts, the United States is actively pursuing patent protection for biotechnological inventions in the context of all of our bilateral negotiations.

Although a study of the practices in other countries has not been undertaken by the PTO, we are aware that France has recently issued a patent to an animal. Japan also has recently completed examination of two patent applications directed to animals, and has published these examined applications for opposition—a step that precedes the granting of a patent under Japanese law. The Technical Board of Appeal of the European Patent Office has recently decided that the European Patent Convention that excludes animal varieties from patent protection does not exclude the patenting of animals as such.

I hope these responses adequately address the issues you raise. Please feel free to contact me personally if you desire additional information.

Sincerely,

HARRY P. MANBECK, JR.  
Assistant Secretary and Commissioner  
of Patents and Trademarks.

## DADE COUNTIANS CONTINUE AMERICAN ART FORM

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the sixth annual Gables Quiltfest which took place in Coral Gables recently. While quilting has been around for centuries, it has developed into a distinctly American folk art form. The quiltfest served to raise money for church activities and to support the art and craft of quilting. This activity was featured in a Miami Herald article entitled "Crazy for Quilting" which follows:

[From the Miami Herald, Feb. 20, 1992]

#### GABLES FEST SHOWS BEST OF AN INTRICATE CRAFT

(By Bea Moss)

Quilting, one of the oldest forms of needlework, has come a long way since great-great grandma sat before the fire and worked tiny stitches of family memories into scraps of material.

But quilts were in existence much further back than grandma's time.

"Some forms of quilting were found buried with Egyptian mummies," said Irene McLaren, a local quilting expert. "And the Crusaders in the 1300s wore quilted garments under their armor."

#### EXHIBITS AND RAFFLE

Many examples of quilting art, both old and new, made by hand and by machine, will be on display in next week's Gables Quiltfest at the Coral Gables Congregational Church.

Sponsored by the Women's Fellowship of the church and the Ocean Waves Chapter of the National Quilting Association, the show will include an exhibit of new and antique quilts, a quilt raffle and a competition in which cash and ribbons can be won. A quilt sale also will take place.

Members of the 180-member Ocean Waves chapter were preparing last week for the show and talking about the joys of quilting.

Gloria Hobbs delights in quilting because it's creative.

"You're doing something with your hands," said Hobbs, who lives in South Dade

and teaches quilting. "But it's important to take lessons."

#### MANY TECHNIQUES

Quilting covers a wide range of techniques and it takes a knowledgeable person to explain it all, McLaren said.

"There's a difference between quilting and making a dress. The seams are different and you're dealing with multiple pieces," said McLaren, who lives in the West Miami area. "You can make a lot of lumpy quilts if you don't know what you're doing."

McLaren, one of a number of people who helped to organize the Ocean Waves chapter, said she grew up with quilting but decided in 1974 to take a class in the art.

"I found the difference between the mixed-up way and doing it successfully," said McLaren, who began teaching in 1975 and now travels throughout the country teaching at workshops.

#### FRIENDS IN QUILTING

Sue Balazs, who also teaches quilting, got interested in the craft through McLaren, who organized quilt shows at Sunset Congregational Church where Balazs was a member.

"She asked church members to help. I didn't like to work with needle and thread, but the show had a lot of camaraderie," said Balazs, a Dade County teacher who lives in West Kendall. "Now quilting is my life."

For LaVerne Johnson, quilting is release from the stress of her nursing duties at Doctors Hospital.

"It's a lot cheaper than a psychiatrist," said Johnson, who lives in South Dade.

A member of Ocean Waves since 1985, her first quilt was the result of a pattern she copied from something she saw in a magazine. The second was more complicated. It contained 2,281 pieces and took her three years to make.

"Quilting is addictive, an incurable disease," she said.

#### UNIQUE CREATIONS

Just one of the attractions of quilting, said the woman, is that quilts are usually one of a kind.

"Anyone can use the same pattern, but the quilt would be different because of the use of colors," Johnson said.

Quilts of many colors can be seen at the Quiltfest, which will feature an auction of miniature quilts, many with intricate designs. They'll range from six inches to 40 inches square, with bidding starting at \$25.

Money raised through the auction and from the sale of quilts will go to the Women's Fellowship, which provides scholarships for women seminarians and other church outreach programs, and to the Ocean Waves chapter.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all the members of the Ocean Waves chapter of the National Quilting Association for their efforts in promoting this art. I also wish to recognize Irene McLaren, Sue Balazs, and LaVerne Johnson who continue to learn and teach this skill.

## FUNDING FOR THE ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT GROUND ACCESS PROGRAM

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I include my testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation:

## TESTIMONY OF HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

I would like to thank Chairman Lehman for the opportunity to testify regarding the need for funding for the Ontario International Airport Ground Access Program currently underway in Ontario, California, which is located in my district.

The Ontario International Airport serves all of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, the central and northern portions of Orange County and the eastern one-third of Los Angeles County. In the last decade, this region in Southern California has been one of the fastest growing areas in the country. The aviation needs of the region have expanded accordingly, far outdistancing the capabilities of the Los Angeles Airport, and other satellite airports—John Wayne, Burbank, and Palmdale. Ontario Airport is the only airport in the region that has the capacity to absorb this growth, but it cannot do so properly without adequate ground access.

According to airport officials, 5.8 million air travelers used the airport last year. That is a 6.9 percent increase from the previous year and continues a decade of growth rate of over 5 percent annually. The airport is also a major base for the Post Office Airmail, U.P.S., and Federal Express and is considered a significant air freight center. As a rapidly developing airport in one of the nation's most rapidly developing areas, it is essential that the needs of the community, region and nation continue to be met smoothly and efficiently.

In consideration of the above, the City of Ontario has been pursuing the procurement of funds to work on improving access to the airport. The Ontario Airport Ground Access Program essentially consists of five freeway interchange projects, four highway-railroad grade separation projects, and over 11 miles of major arterial highway construction around all sides of the airport. All projects are currently underway in environmental reviews, design or actual construction.

Other improvements are committed or planned within the limits of the airport itself. The City of Los Angeles is spending \$230 million to build a new terminal at Ontario Airport. The terminal is expected to be completed by 1995 and will have enough space to handle 3 million passengers annually. This is a much needed addition to the existing terminal which has long been outgrown; however, this initiative must be coupled with the continued improvement of the roads surrounding the airport.

The City of Ontario has made every effort to secure local funding in order to implement the ground access program in the most cost efficient and timely manner possible. More than 60 percent of the funding has come from state, local and private funds. The City of Ontario, the Assessment District, developers, the Los Angeles Department of Airport, the railroads, the Ontario Redevelopment Agency, and the San Bernardino Association of Governments have all contributed toward matching federal funds.

On the federal level, we need your active support for this project. I appreciate your Subcommittee's help in the past in securing funding for Ontario Airport access road improvements. We have been working diligently with the authorizing committee for many years to procure funding and the project has had widespread bipartisan support.

Federal funding for the program began with the allocation of \$4 million in Federal Continuing Resolution Funds, since reduced to \$2.4 million. Additional funding with \$14.5

million in Federal Demonstration Grant funds and \$8.7 million of Secretary of Transportation Discretionary funds was obtained under the Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987. The Ontario Airport Ground Access program is included as a demonstration project in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

At this time, \$10 million is needed to meet the project funding shortfall. This final request for appropriated funds from the Subcommittee would enable Ontario to complete the project by 1993.

I would like to thank you again for the opportunity to come before your subcommittee with this request. Your support for \$10 million for the Ontario ground access project would be greatly appreciated.

## TRIBUTE TO GLENN E. ATTICK

## HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Glenn E. Attick, of Paxtang, PA, in recognition of his 20 years of service to the Metropolitan Harrisburg Home Builders Association of Harrisburg, PA.

Glenn serves as executive vice president of the association and has ably served its membership since 1971, promoting the work of an industry that is a backbone of our economy. Glenn's work with the organization started out of his dining room, then his family room, and eventually his garage. As the work outgrew that space, the association then became headquartered on Front Street in Harrisburg. Under Glenn's leadership, the association's membership has grown from 133 in 1971 to 800 today, and its budget has increased from \$5,000 to nearly \$1 million.

One of Glenn's most outstanding accomplishments was his instrumental work in organizing the first Pennsylvania Home Builders Show in 1975, which rented 78 booths to 60 exhibitors. The 1992 edition of the show rented 733 booths to 407 exhibitors, with 60,000 people attending the event. Glenn also helped bring the Home-A-Rama show to the Harrisburg area in 1990 and 1991. These shows, too, were successful, with 40,000 people in attendance over 2 years.

Young people also benefit from Glenn's hard work, as the association now awards eight \$1,000 scholarships to area students every year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Glenn for his two decades of hard work and dedication to the Metropolitan Harrisburg Home Builders Association. The members of the association, as well as his family, friends, and colleagues, are appreciative of his many years of effort and will always remember his contributions.

BILL BAYER, A JOURNALIST  
INSTITUTION OF SOUTH FLORIDA

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Bill Bayer a practicing journalist for nearly half a century. For 43 years he has been practicing his trade in south Florida, often in the face of incredible difficulties. His career is best summarized by his fellow journalist Fred Tasker, of the Miami Herald, in the following article:

## BILL BAYER RISES ABOVE ADVERSITY

(By Fred Tasker)

The way life treats Bunkie Bayer, at almost 70 one of South Florida's two or three longest-active political news hounds, one deduces that God is mad at him.

In 1941, when he was serving aboard a U.S. Navy minelayer in the Philippines, a big gun exploded, knocking him 28 feet through the air against a steel locker, putting him in the hospital for a year.

In 1957 a heavy plywood backdrop fell on his head during a live TV newscast.

In 1958 a small boat he was in exploded, burning him badly on the legs, arms, hands and face.

In 1966 his car, hip and pelvis were pulverized by a kid driving drunk on South Dixie Highway, putting him back into the hospital for seven weeks.

In 1988 he had heart surgery to unclog two arteries.

It didn't keep Bill "Bunkie" Bayer down. When the backdrop hit him, he held it up with an elbow and kept talking. After his car wreck, he ran phone lines around his plaster casts and continued his political commentary from his hospital bed. Three days after his heart operation, he checked out to moderate, from his home, a fractious, hour-long debate between U.S. Senate candidates Kenneth "Buddy" MacKay and Connie Mack.

"God must need some reason to stay irritated," Bayer says, "because he keeps me around."

Bayer is a true pioneer of South Florida news—or, as his friends put it—a sociological and historical dinosaur.

Which news anniversary he will celebrate this year depends on how you measure it. He wrote his first story for The Miami Herald in 1949. He became South Florida's third TV news anchor in 1953, for the old WITV-Channel 17 in Hallandale. That same year he voiced South Florida's first TV editorial—a nicely effective diatribe against potholes on Hallandale Beach Boulevard that had flattened a tire on his boss' brand-new Cadillac.

## "HE'S A CHARACTER"

Today, South Floridians hear Bayer on his Straight Ahead political interview show at 6:30 p.m. Sundays on WINZ-AM 940.

He and his wife, Patricia, live in Coral Gables and have one daughter, Karen, 41.

"He's a character, he'll be the first one to brag about it," says Richard Rundell, a political PR man who worked with Bayer at The Herald in 1949.

"There's a certain mystique about Bunkie," agrees Phil Hamersmith, another political operative, "even if he is the main one who will tell you about it."

"He'll tell you how he invented electricity so there could be television. He'll tell you about his friend, Marconi. . . ."



"But in a town like Miami, which has no history, Bunkie has reached the level that I call history. He may be a dinosaur. But he still often scoops everybody. He has inside sources. I don't know who they are. But people still talk to Bunkie Bayer."

To Bayer, it is the finest accolade: "What I'm most proud of is that I've had an exclusive, half-hour interview with every president since Herbert Hoover, except for Franklin Roosevelt."

After kicking around in the late 1940s with *The Chicago Sun*, *The New York Daily News*, *The Honolulu Advertiser* and *United Press International*, Bayer arrived in Miami from Indiana in 1949, as a *Herald* reporter. From 1953 to 1973 he was a TV news anchor and political commentator, first for Channel 17, later for Miami's original WPST-Channel 10, then its successor, WLBW-Channel 10, which today is WPLG.

#### STRAIGHT AHEAD

Bayer dropped out of news from time to time for PR work—with Pan Am, Everett Clay Associates, Americable—but always returned to politics.

His program changed names regularly—On the Spot, Important!, Miami Press Conference, One Man's Opinion, Straight Ahead—but always had the same flavor. It was, in the words of Miami *Herald* TV critic Jack Anderson in 1965, "a favorite arena for politicians eager to practice the half-Nelson on each other and for TV viewers who like their scraps unmolested by the Queensberry rules."

In 1961, Teamsters' Union president Jimmy Hoffa was asked why he submitted to a Bayer interview after years of avoiding him.

"I got so tired of Bayer asking me. If I came into town at 4 a.m., he would be there at the airport asking me."

Today U.S. Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla., feels the same way: "When I first ran for the Legislature, he was there. He was also there last Saturday calling me at my home. You can never get away from Bill Bayer—chronologically, politically, personally. He's in your face all the time."

"Bunkie" Bayer, who earned the nickname as a bunkhouse leader in an Indiana YMCA summer youth camp, has never been smooth or subtle. His questions are political, not personal, but he never leaves his audience in doubt about his own position.

Graham: "Bayer, as a journalist, attempts to maintain a sense of distance and bipartisanship, but you know where he really stands when he turns over his lapel and discloses his Nixon button. He's the ultimate true believer."

Bayer has worn the button that way for decades.

#### WHERE HE STANDS

"I am an impartial, nonpartisan, middle-of-the-road, bigoted, biased Nixon Republican."

Bayer's early-days friends still remember his penchant for telling the news as he saw it. Rundell remembers 1951, when he was a *Herald* reporter and Bayer had gone on to Channel 17. One night Rundell was tracking a distant hurricane for the *Herald*.

"Bunkie came on the screen and said, 'Well, those forecasters say the hurricane isn't any where near here. But in my opinion it'll be at Flagler Street and Miami Avenue by tomorrow morning.'"

"He scared the s--- out of the everybody in Miami," Rundell guffaws. "The hurricane was way over by Africa ferocissakes. The next morning Bunkie came on said, 'I was just kidding.'"

All through the 1960s, Bayer was the chief rival to WTVJ-Channel 4's legendary anchor Ralph Renick.

Renick's station was killing Bayer's in election coverage—with enough staff to station vote counters at every precinct.

Bayer, with no staff, simply copied Renick's results from the TV screen and, seconds later, reported them on Channel 10 as his own.

"He is not the epitome of dignity or purveyor of the image TV stations like to disseminate of themselves," a Miami News TV critic wrote at the time.

Deciding that Renick was a stuffed shirt, Bayer spent the decade playing practical tricks on him.

When the two were in Paris together on a story, Bayer passed out thousands of dollars worth of fake Confederate money to unsuspecting street prostitutes, luring 20 of them to Renick's hotel. He says Renick locked himself in the bathroom.

#### FROM FEUD TO FRIENDSHIP

When mobster Mayer Lansky opened the Riviera Hotel in Havana, Bayer says he persuaded Lansky to tell a gaggle of local streetwalkers that Renick was an American millionaire on the look-out for a good time.

Says Bayer: "He always used to say, 'I dread seeing you come in the door.'"

The feud gradually softened into friendship; Bayer gave a moving eulogy at Renick's funeral last July.

Bayer's political connections have remained as strong as his political convictions.

In 1982 President Reagan appointed Bayer to a commission forging policies for Radio Marti. In accepting, Bayer made it clear how he had qualified.

"In the years I did the five interviews with the fat SOB, 300-pound roly-poly Fidel," he said, "he's never given me a straight story."

Today, despite life's beatings, Bayer carries on, doing many shows by phone from his home. But he still thinks God may be picking on him—abetted now, he suspects, by Renick.

"I can just see Renick up there sitting beside God, saying, 'That's right. Get 'im. That's right.'"

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Bayer for his dogged persistence in getting the story and his straight-ahead style of telling it. I wish him another, less painful, 50 years of chasing the truth.

#### COLUMBUS LANDED 500 YEARS AGO

#### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am pro-

viding for the consideration of my colleagues an essay written by Dorothy Guthrie and printed in the April 1992 edition of the *American Indian Report* published by the Falmouth Institute. The essay touches on the problems facing American Indians and the fears they still have.

#### 500 YEARS SINCE COLUMBUS

(By Dorothy Guthrie)

I am proud to be an Alaska Native American Indian.

Our destruction began the day Columbus entered our land. Our parents were not allowed to speak their own language, or to dance their traditional dances, or to eat their own food. We were forced to learn the white man's ways or be punished.

Time has healed some of the wounds and returned some of what was taken from us. Today we are allowed to do the Indian dances, eat our own food and learn what we can of our own language. We learn what little we can from our aunts and uncles, but they can't teach us what they don't know themselves. The do the best they can.

This land was the land of our ancestors and it was taken away from us by the white man. The white man thought he was being generous by giving us bits and pieces of land here and there, but this was not his land to give away.

He gave us the land, and then told us we may do what we can to earn money and live on the land. He told us the profits are ours. Yet we still need the help of the white man to learn how to make money.

We are not as educated as the white man in how to earn good money and keep a business going. So we hire a white man to help us. We put all our trust in him and hope he won't betray us in any possible way.

I feel that sooner or later we won't even have the land that they gave us. Eventually they will offer us a so-called choice—our land for a lot of money. Then all that our grandparents worked for will be useless. The white man will have won again and the Indians will have nothing again.

Yes, we were deprived of our culture and our way of life, but we still have our pride. We don't give that up easily.

I am a proud Indian. It is in my heart. Everything I do and say comes from my heart.

#### THE TIME FOR COMPREHENSIVE OSHA REFORM IS NOW

#### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, April 28, 1992, marks the fourth annual Workers Memorial Day observed by the AFL-CIO. Today, unions across the country will remember the thousands of workers who have been killed and injured in the workplace. What better opportunity to focus attention on the importance of passing legislation aimed at ensuring the safety of the American workplace?

As a child growing up in New York, I remember my grandmother telling me the tragic story of the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire. On March 25, 1911, over 140 people, mostly women and young girls, were killed when a fire broke out on the top 3 floors of a 10-story building in New York City where the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. was located. Many of the vic-

tims jumped to their death trying to escape the fire. The others were burned or trampled to death inside the building. After the fire it was discovered that there was little, if any, firefighting equipment available, the stairways were regularly littered with trash, and many doors, through which the victims could have fled, were kept locked. Along with this tragic loss of life, the fire brought increased attention, and ultimately some reform, to the dangerous workplaces of early 20th century America.

Since that time, efforts have been made to ensure the safety of the workplace for all Americans. In 1970, Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, [OSHA], which guaranteed American workers a safe and healthy work environment. However, for too many Americans, the right to a safe workplace has not been realized. Last year's tragic fire in Hamlet, NC, bears a startling resemblance to the 1911 Triangle fire. At a poultry processing plant in Hamlet, 25 workers were killed and another 55 were seriously injured when a fire broke out. Once again, locked doors prevented employees from escaping.

Each year over 10,000 workers are killed on the job, another 50,000 to 100,000 die from occupational illness, over 6 million more are seriously injured in workplace accidents, and 60,000 are permanently disabled. In New York State alone, over the past 10 years there were over 1,500 workplace fatalities. That is a rate of over 2.5 deaths per 100,000 workers. This is totally unacceptable.

The time for comprehensive OSHA reform is now and that is why I have cosponsored H.R. 3160, the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act. This legislation will take significant steps toward improving health and safety for American workers.

H.R. 3160 will ensure joint employer and employee participation in workplace health and safety programs, establish joint health and safety committees on the worksite, strengthen criminal penalties against employers in cases of death or serious injury, and require employers to have written safety plans. It will extend coverage to over 7 million State and local government employees who are not protected by OSHA. In addition, this legislation will ensure employees are trained to recognize workplace hazards and will enhance OSHA's enforcement authority.

Last year's tragic accident in Hamlet, NC, once again brought increased attention to the need to ensure workplace safety for all Americans. Let's not wait for another Hamlet, before we do bring change, reform, and safety to the American workplace. I have heard from many of my constituents who want to see their right to a safe workplace realized. Today, as union members gather around the country to remember those employees who have died in their workplace, I urge my colleagues to join together and pass this much-needed legislation.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JOHNSTON CITY "JETS" TEAM

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Johnston City High School for winning the 1992 Illinois Division II JETS competition.

JETS stands for Junior Engineering and Technical Society, and the whiz kids from Johnston City recently won top honors among all Illinois schools with enrollments between 300 and 699 students.

JETS challenges students in a demanding set of tests and competitions across a broad range of subjects. A good JETS team is a good indicator of how well the school is doing at educating its students. JETS does not focus on memorizing trivia, but instead develops problem solving and thinking skills, which are useful in the classroom as well as in day to day life. And since it is a team effort, it promotes communication and cooperation.

At a time when the United States needs more bright young people to lead in the fields of math and science, this is welcome news. This achievement is especially noteworthy because Johnston City is not an affluent suburb of a major city, nor is it located near a high-technology industrial corridor. Instead, these students, their coach, and a supportive community have relied on natural ability and a lot of hard work. That's the way we get things done in southern Illinois and in Johnston City. And those qualities will help these young people continue their commitment to excellence in their chosen fields.

I am including the names of the team members in the RECORD so they might receive the recognition which comes with such a noteworthy achievement.

1992 JOHNSTON CITY JETS TEAM

Justin Todd, Scott Kissinger, Shawn Taylor, Cliff McReynolds, Matt Cox, Holli Smith, Dennis Russel, Robbie Howerton, Jeff Huntsman, David Morris, Amanda Curtis, Amy Gaddis, Christina Marlow, Alan Owens, Amanda Hill. Coach: Mr. Pete Moake.

## A TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD RYAN

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Edward V. Ryan. Dr. Ryan, an assistant professor at USC's School of Education, is retiring after 42 years of distinguished service as one of California's finest educators. He will be recognized for his life's work at a reception in his honor on May 1.

Dr. Ryan has committed his professional life to education, spending many years in the Inland Empire as a teacher and a school district administrator. Among his many administrative accomplishments were serving for 26 years

with distinction as district superintendent in the Arcadia Unified School District, assistant superintendent in the Rialto School District, principal at Eisenhower High School in the Rialto School District, and vice principal at Pacific High School in the San Bernardino School District. His expertise and service to the Inland Empire School Districts included providing field-based research studies relating to site selection plans, district master plans, facilities justification plans, and administrative organization plans.

In addition to his administrative duties, Dr. Ryan has served as an adjunct professor at institutions of higher learning including University of California at Riverside, California State Los Angeles, and Redlands University. Dr. Ryan played a leading role in supporting and guiding the students attending the off campus San Bernardino Educational Centers. His work was also instrumental in establishing the USC Off-Campus Education Centers for Graduate Studies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, family, and friends in recognizing the outstanding contributions of this selfless educator. His dedication to students of all ages, and lifelong commitment to education, is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE ROTARY LITTLE LEAGUE

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Rotary Little League in Pottsville, PA. On May 2, 1992, the Rotary Little League will begin its 40th season of play. It has been an important part of the lives of boys and girls in the Pottsville area since its inception in 1952.

In 1952, the Pottsville Rotary sponsored the construction of Pottsville's first Little League field on land owned by J.H. Zerbey. Opening day on June 2, 1952, featured a fire engine parade and Mayor Heffner throwing out the first ball. There were four teams in the league and a league all-star team that played in the postseason against other leagues. The league expanded in 1956 with the addition of the minor league to include younger players. In 1974, the Pottsville Rotary purchased Rotary-Zerbey Memorial Park and then constructed a new, more modern field in 1975. The Rotary Little League All-Stars have been successful in postseason play including winning the District 24 Championships in 1968 and 1984.

Today the Rotary Little League has two leagues, the Little League and the Minor League, consisting of six teams each, with a total of over 150 players. A ceremony will be held on May 2, to commemorate the 40-year anniversary and to present 50 certificates of recognition to volunteers and supporters of the league.

I would like to congratulate the players, coaches, parents, sponsors, and everyone involved with the Rotary Little League. I would also like to commend Mr. Uzal Martz for com-



piling a history of the league. Although the names and faces have changed over the years, the Rotary Little League has remained an integral part of the Pottsville community and the upbringing of many Schuylkill County kids. In 1992, just as in 1952, the Pottsville Little League is dedicated to teamwork, self-improvement, and fun for everyone involved. I ask that all of my colleagues join me in honoring the outstanding accomplishments and contributions of the Rotary Little League and its participants.

**CELEBRATION OF THE ARUNDEL  
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Arundel Habitat for Humanity on its fifth anniversary and for the outstanding contributions this organization has made on behalf of the citizens of Anne Arundel County.

In its work during the past 5 years, volunteers have worked with low-income families who have lived in substandard housing or no housing to achieve decent, affordable housing.

The Arundel Habitat for Humanity is a group that exemplifies all of the many wonderful things that can be accomplished through active citizen involvement for the benefit of needy individuals in our community.

I speak on behalf of all of the citizens of Anne Arundel County in thanking all of those people that are involved with the Arundel Habitat for Humanity for making our county a better place. We wish you continued success in your future endeavors and, as a Member of Congress, I am looking forward to working with you to make a difference on behalf of the citizens of Anne Arundel County.

**SALUTING CLARENCE AND PHYLLIS  
JAMISON ON THE OCCASION  
OF THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING AN-  
NIVERSARY**

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two notable members of the Cleveland community, Lt. Col. Clarence C. Jamison, retired and Mrs. Phyllis Jamison, who are celebrating their golden wedding anniversary on April 30, 1992. On Saturday, May 2, 1992, family and friends will gather at Vernon's on Shaker Square in Cleveland for a grand reception highlighting this momentous occasion. I am proud to salute Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Clarence Jamison as they begin this special anniversary celebration. They have shared a lifetime of experiences together and I am proud to note for my colleagues today some of those experiences.

Mr. Speaker, it was in January 1941 that the War Department announced the formation of

the 99th Pursuit Squadron, a black flying unit, to be trained at Tuskegee, AL. Lt. Col. Clarence Jamison, who was reared in the Cleveland area, completed his flight training at Tuskegee Airfield and became one of the first African-American pilots to be commissioned in the Army Air Corps.

The Tuskegee Flyers or "Lonely Eagles", as they called themselves, became a respected group of fighter pilots, proving to the world that blacks could fly in combat with the best of pilots from any nation. They began as the 99th Pursuit Squadron and later became the 99th Fighter Squadron.

As an original member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Lieutenant Colonel Jamison flew combat missions over North Africa and Italy during World War II. I am proud to report that as the bomber escort group that protected American bombers on their missions deep into Europe, the 99th Squadron never lost a bomber to enemy fighters. It was the 99th Pursuit Squadron that also helped to pave the way for other black Air Corps units, including fighter, bomber and composite squadrons, and groups.

During his distinguished military career, Jamison not only helped to dispel the myth that African-Americans were not qualified to fly military aircraft, but he assisted in this immigration of Air Force bases around the country. He served his country with distinction and is the recipient of numerous awards and honors for his military accomplishments.

Following his military career, Lieutenant Colonel Jamison returned to the Cleveland community. He continued his career in public service with the Social Security Administration, retiring in 1986 as manager of the University Circle Office.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Phyllis Jamison travelled with her husband on all noncombat military assignments throughout the United States and the world. She played an active role in the Officer Wives Club and often, as the wife of the senior black officer, she helped other African American wives adjust to military life.

Mrs. Jamison also enjoyed a career as a teacher and successfully earned her master's degree. During her career, she held teaching positions in Massachusetts and Michigan. She also served as a junior high school teacher and guidance counselor in the Cleveland Public Schools for nearly 20 years.

Both Lieutenant Colonel Jamison and his wife have been strong and positive role models for their family. They are the proud parents of two children, Michal J. Offutt of El Cerrito, CA, and Clarence Jamison, Jr., of Wilmington, DE. They are also the proud grandparents of four children.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my association with the Jamison family. I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Phyllis Jamison as they mark their golden wedding anniversary. They have much to celebrate and I wish them a lifetime of continued happiness and success.

**JUAN MORALES: FROM CASTRO'S  
DUNGEONS TO WALT DISNEY  
WORLD**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Juan Morales, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article, "Disney Job Is Dream Come True for Cuban Animator," by Phil Long, tells how through incredible determination and persistence, Mr. Morales became an artist in the world famous animation department at Walt Disney Studios in Orlando, after serving 7 years as a political prisoner in Castro's dungeons.

From the time he made his first doodle drawings as a toddler in Cienfuegos, Cuba, Juan Morales knew he wanted to be an artist. From the minute he saw Bambi, his first Disney cartoon feature, he knew he wanted to be a Disney animator.

And especially during the six years he was a political prisoner in Cuba, Morales rarely saw a star without remembering how much he longed to work for the man who made wishing on stars famous.

From his jail cell in the 1960s, it seemed like an impossible dream.

But persistence has made the dream a reality.

Today, at the close of his third year in the United States, Morales is an artist in the celebrated animation department at Walt Disney Studios in Orlando.

Morales, 47, has found a home in a studio that will more than double in size in the next three years, positioning itself to become the birthplace of a number of full-length animation movies in the next decade. It is a working studio that today employs 73 and by the end of 1996 will have jobs for 180 in its animation staff.

"Nothing could make me happier than to work here," Morales said. "It was a dream that came alive."

Between drawing his first cartoons in Cienfuegos at age 5 and his departure from Cuba almost 39 years later, Morales was for seven years a political prisoner, later a reluctant painter of political portraits and finally an architect remodeling restaurants and cafeterias.

When he got the chance, he came to Miami in 1989.

By day, he worked in the laundry at the Grand Bay Hotel. By night, he refined his growing portfolio of cartoon characters.

In 1990, he sent his best work to Disney. Not quite what we're looking for, the Disney people said at first. So Morales studied Disney animation and adapted his style.

Determination paid off.

A persuasive letter and a new portfolio did the trick. In January 1991, Disney gave him a three-month internship, followed by a job.

"Juan is a super person, someone the others here look up to," said Max Howard, director of animation at the growing studio.

"There is such an incredible future here in Orlando for Disney animation," Howard said. "The next 10 years and beyond will be very exciting times."

If 1991 is any indication, Howard may be understating things.

As of March 23, "Beauty and the Beast," released late last year, had grossed a record \$122 million. It is the first animated film in

history to be nominated for an Academy Award as "best picture."

At 47, Morales is twice the age of the average artist at Disney. They call him "the grandfather of animation."

"I am a little bit late," Morales said smiling. "But I am here."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Morales by reprinting this article. Mr. Morales' life is truly an inspiration to us all. He has shown through hard work and determination how people can achieve their dream even against the most impossible odds. As he put it himself, "I am a little bit late, but I am here."

# NORTHEAST DAIRY COOPERATIVES DONATE PRODUCTS TO MOSCOW SCHOOLCHILDREN

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, America is known throughout the world for her generosity and humanitarianism. I would like to share with my colleagues the actions of five Northeast dairy cooperatives that epitomize this. Through their association, the Council of Northeast Farmer Cooperatives, 10 tons of dairy products have been donated to 27 schools in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The contributing cooperatives were: Agri-Mark, Inc., the Lawrence, MA, cooperative that serves the Sixth District of Connecticut, Cabot Farmers' Cooperative Creamery, Cabot, VT; Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Creamery, Syracuse, NY; St. Albans Cooperative Creamery, St. Albans, VT; and Upstate Milk Producers Cooperative Creamery, Leroy, NY. I urge you all to read the announcement carried in the National Milk Producers Federation newsletter:

## NORTHEAST DAIRY COOPERATIVES DONATE PRODUCTS TO MOSCOW SCHOOLCHILDREN

Five Northeast dairy cooperatives are donating ten tons of dairy products to schoolchildren in Moscow. Milk, butter and cheese is on its way to Moscow this week.

The Council of Northeast Farmer Cooperatives (CNFC) organized the donation, which includes condensed and powdered milk, butter, and cheddar and mozzarella cheese. Once the dairy products arrive in Moscow, the Russian Journalist Charity Foundation will distribute them to twenty-seven schools. CNFC Executive Director Bob Gray said, "We see this as an opportunity to show the world our support of a country struggling to create a democracy and a free economy."

NMPF Chief Jim Barr congratulated the cooperatives for their generosity. "It is a monumental task to coordinate the collection, transportation, contacts and distribution for this kind of donation," Barr said. "I am pleased to see our dairy cooperatives taking the lead on this humanitarian effort."

The dairy industry leader also said he hoped other cooperatives would follow their lead. "National Milk is willing to provide assistance to other member cooperatives interested in donating dairy products to the people of the newly formed Commonwealth of Independent States," he said.

The cooperatives that contributed to this donation are Agri-Mark, Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts; Cabot Farmers' Cooperative

Creamery, Cabot, Vermont; Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Creamery, Syracuse, New York; St. Albans Cooperative Creamery, St. Albans, Vermont; and Upstate Milk Producers Cooperative Creamery, Leroy, New York. All are NMPF members.

# A WALK FOR ALL OF US

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about one of the most devastating and debilitating disease this country has seen—AIDS.

AIDS has claimed the lives of over 124,000 Americans, and 2 million are currently infected. As much as \$7.2 billion will be spent nationally on medical care alone for AIDS patients in 1992. In my State of Maryland, 30,000 Marylanders are presently infected with HIV. Nearly 4,000, including 751 teenagers, have been diagnosed with AIDS, and over 2,400 have died from AIDS-related causes. The numbers are staggering, and rising daily.

On May 31, 1992, an estimated 10,000 Marylanders will participate in the fifth annual Aidswalk to raise \$500,000, sponsored by the Health Educational Resources Organization [HERO]. The walk is intended to raise continued awareness of HIV and AIDS. The walk, cosponsored by such organizations as Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Maryland, WJZ-TV, WYV Radio, Patuxent Publishing Co., the Afro-American Newspapers, American Trading and Production Corp., Baltimore Business Journal, the Weinglass Foundation Inc. with Merry-go-Round Enterprises, Inc., is the most ambitious as of yet. The goals for this walk are far greater than in the past. As the rates of AIDS patients spread in the community, more public attention needs to be drawn to it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my colleagues to join me in this most special day. This is "A Walk for All of Us."

# HEATHER RAE OWEN IS CHOSEN AS THE KANSAS WINNER OF THE "MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE" CONTEST

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Heather Rae Owen, a senior in my district at Garden City High School. Her essay, "Meeting America's Challenge," was a winner in the 1992 Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest. She was also the recipient of the \$1,000 Walter and Doris Marshall Scholarship Award. I am proud to submit her essay for reprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Heather R. Owen, Kansas winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

A small boy is running through a peaceful meadow when suddenly he comes to a

screeching halt—ahead of him lies a dark, haunting forest. Now, we may expect that such a young, helpless boy such as this might turn right around and forget about that scary forest.

Well, let's look at it another way. America, just as the child, has come to a dark forest of its own. The future lies in front of us, full of challenges and opportunities, and unless we meet these challenges head on we will be left behind standing in that meadow.

One huge challenge in America's future is dealing with the end of the cold war and the crumbling of communism in Eastern Europe. How we react toward the end of such an important time in history will affect our own generation as well as those generations to come. We must work together with the Nations of Eastern Europe to insure they stay out of the clutches of communism.

Now, with the cold war over, we must stay educated about the Soviet Union and realize that only through understanding and communication can we avoid another chapter in history such as the one coming to a close. As this chapter closes, however, another one begins. It's about a war, but not a war between countries. It's the war between man and the environment.

Yes, many people have already run to the other side of the war zone and joined in efforts to save the environment, but it will take the combined efforts of every last one of us to make a difference.

Because other countries look to America for leadership, we have an additional challenge. Not only do we need to preserve our own rivers, forest and oceans, but we must serve as an example to other nations. Through such practices as recycling and water preservation, we can show the world that this is not an American problem, but a global one.

Another global issue that needs America's attention is the turmoil and chaos in the Middle East. We must not let the lessons we have learned through hostage situations, the Gulf War, and events that followed be forgotten. America's challenge is to take a stand on issues concerning these nations and stick by it, and we must work to continue our tradition of insuring freedom around the world, and not just within our own borders.

America is also facing internal challenges. As we see more and more ethnic groups becoming important parts of this great nation, the need for cultural awareness and understanding is growing at a tremendous rate, not only in the big cities, but in small towns across the country. Our differences do not have to be a burden or a handicap, and in fact, our different backgrounds and ideas can enhance each other and make America truly the melting pot of the world. But in this pot there are many social challenges to be met.

One very large issue at hand is our homelessness. Increasing at an alarming rate, they are America's fastest growing group of individuals. These people, detached from society, cannot even vote. To think that our ancestors have worked so hard through wars and revolutions to make this the land of democracy and yet millions of our citizens are left out in the cold and can't participate in their own government. America's challenge is to not ignore this problem, but react to it, and not only to the homeless but to other social issues such as AIDS and prison overcrowding.

Until we recognize all of our bad points and deal with them we cannot fully appreciate all of our good points. Whatever our challenges will be, America will be sure to meet them with the same drive and deter-



mination as in the past, and just like that small boy facing the dark wall of the forest, America won't have to think twice about running straight into the woods and meeting these challenges head on.

# FAIRPORT, NEW YORK CELEBRATES 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF INCORPORATION

## HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to pay special tribute to my hometown village of Fairport on the 125th anniversary of its incorporation. Fairport, a village of 6,000 people, is located within the town of Perinton in New York State.

The beginnings of Fairport date back to the early 1800's when the village consisted of seven log cabins, a block house and a frame house. Originally known as Perrintonville, the village thrived as the Erie Canal was constructed through the area. For several years, the canal terminated near Fairport as the great embankment over the Irondequoit Creek basin was constructed.

Because of the Erie Canal, numerous travelers conducted business in Perrintonville and passed through the village. Many of these travelers described the village to others as a fair port and the name was eventually changed from Perrintonville to Fairport.

The shipping advantages offered first by the canal and later by the main line of the New York Central made Fairport an important industrial center. The DeLand Chemical Co., became one of the Nation's leading manufacturers of baking soda and baking powder. The substantial DeLand family homes are the nucleus of two Fairport landmarks: the Green Lantern Inn and the Fairport Baptist Homes.

Other firms contributing to Fairport's economic vitality have included the Certo Works, the R.T. French Co., the Cox Shoe factory, Crosman Arms, and the American Can Co.

By the time Fairport was incorporated on April 30, 1867, it had grown to ten streets and 1,000 people. Since that time, the village has continued to prosper and today it hosts a thriving residential and business community.

On its 125th anniversary, Fairport is working to recapture the atmosphere of the original canal town. Many businesses and houses have been restored in the Victorian style of the 19th century. Public parks and docking facilities have been constructed so the canal's beauty and recreational opportunities can be enjoyed by all. Today's village of Fairport reflects both its rich past and its current vitality.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the people of Fairport as they commemorate the village's 125th anniversary and extend my most heartfelt wishes for its continued prosperity.

## THE FOREST HEALTH ACT OF 1992

### HON. LARRY LAROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, on April 9 I introduced H.R. 4980, the Forest Health Act of 1992, with 23 cosponsors including my colleague from Idaho [Mr. STALLINGS].

Mr. Speaker, I believe the health of our Nation's forests, like the health system of our country, has gone unwatched for far too long. That is why I propose an annual report from the Secretary of Agriculture to evaluate the overall health of trees in the national forest system.

Significant portions of our national forests have experienced serious health problems. Disease and insect epidemics are widespread. Wildfire potential is high, especially across the West which has undergone a prolonged drought. Yet, the U.S. Forest Service has no comprehensive system in place to evaluate the health of the Nation's forests.

It is now generally recognized that dead and dying trees are important components of the forest ecosystems. Snags and downed logs provide important habitat for birds and other wildlife. But, because harvesting trees is essential for building houses, milling lumber, and providing jobs, it makes good sense to harvest dead and dying trees that are destined to lose their value quickly.

As trees die, wood quickly begins to split, check, and to develop stain and rot. If the value of these trees is to be captured, decisions must be made quickly. Delay only serves to waste resources and lose revenue for the U.S. Treasury as well as State and local communities.

In addition to the forest health report, H.R. 4980 would also expedite procedures for salvage timber sales in national forests.

It is critical that citizens have an opportunity to review management decisions on public lands. But, I am troubled when the system for review becomes a system for delay. For salvage timber sales, if the delay is long enough, the decision becomes moot because the wood value is lost.

The current appeals process for reviewing forest service timber sale decisions applies also to salvage timber sales. But, the current appeals system can be so drawn out that a decision on a sale can take more than 8 months \* \* \* and that does not include permissible extensions.

Because of the delay, I believe it makes good sense to put salvage sales on a faster timetable. While expedited judicial review is provided in my bill, it remains silent on administrative appeals pending the administration's final policy decision on appeals of timber sales, including salvage sales.

As to judicial review, my goal is to provide a window of opportunity for citizens to use the courts to review an agency decision (which is entirely proper) but not to allow the courts to be used solely for the purpose of delay. My bill is not the first to consider ways to expedite the judicial review process, and I view the judicial review provisions in H.R. 4980 as a starting point for discussion.

Congressman STALLINGS and I will join Congressman HAROLD VOLKMER, chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests at a planned hearing in late May in Coeur d'Alene, ID to address forest health issues. It is my hope that the issues of judicial review can be further discussed at this hearing.

H.R. 4980 expedites, but does not limit, judicial review by the courts. It sets a reasonable deadline of 30 days for petitioning the court to review an agency decision to harvest dead trees. It urges the district court to make every effort to render a decision within 60 days and the appeals court within 90 days.

H.R. 4980 permits the courts to set procedural rules, such as page limits on briefs and time limits on filing briefs and motions, which will expedite a final decision. It urges courts to assign all or part of the case to a master who can focus on the particular case.

H.R. 4980 removes ambiguity by specifying what environmental documentation is needed. On salvage sales in roadless areas over 5000 acres, my bill would require the Forest Service to prepare an Environmental Assessment as the sole decision document. On salvage sales in areas which are already roaded, a special decision document would be required which would analyze why the sale is needed, any environmental impacts anticipated, and ways to mitigate those impacts.

H.R. 4980 seeks to establish sensible limits on salvage sales. My bill states that at least 60 percent of a stand of trees needs to be dead or presumed dead in two years to be considered salvage. The bill also sets limits on how much timber can be salvaged on a national forest over a 2-year period, where no limit now exists.

H.R. 4980 provides that salvage sales must still be consistent with other environmental laws including the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.

H.R. 4980 serves to expedite salvage efforts on lands of least controversy. Areas that are deemed unsuitable for timber production in forest plans, including those currently in the National Wilderness Preservation System, are excluded from the provisions of my bill. The bill also excludes Research Natural Areas, and land that has been formally withdrawn from timber production, such as Habitat Conservation Areas. Areas which the Forest Service has proposed to set aside as Wilderness are also excluded from the provisions of my bill.

H.R. 4980 also exempts roadless areas proposed as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System in any legislation that has passed one House of Congress for a period of 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value."

Whether current problems stem from past management practices or nature, itself, we can no longer afford to ignore the health of our national forests. As stewards of the land, we need to face those problems and find sound management solutions. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce H.R. 4980, as a step toward those solutions.

GLYN JEWELL SELECTED TO REPRESENT WASHINGTON AT THE NATIONAL YOUTH FORUM

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, each year RespecTeen holds a Speak For Yourself contest. Over 11,000 students nationwide submit letters they have written to Members of Congress on issues of importance to them. One student from each State and the District of Columbia are then selected to lobby Congress on behalf of our Nation's youth.

This year I am pleased to announce that one of my constituents, Glyn Jewell, 14, of Everson, WA, has been selected to represent Washington State at the fourth annual RespecTeen National Youth Forum, April 27-30.

I am always encouraged to see young people take an active interest in issues of national concern. As chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Hazardous Material, Glyn's letter about hazardous waste dumping was especially intriguing to me.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all of those who participated in this contest, especially to Glyn Jewell. I am submitting a copy of his letter to the RECORD, and hope that my colleagues will read the work of this talented young student.

**SPEAK FOR YOURSELF.**

Everson, WA 98247, February 3, 1992.

Representative AL SWIFT,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SWIFT: We, the American people, need action. We demand that something be done against the dumping of hazardous waste. It is destroying our environment. Hazardous waste has caused 2500 sites in the U.S. to become irreversible waste lands. This subject needs to be handled before we are no longer able to eat, drink, or even breathe.

About a week ago, I was watching the news and I saw something that scared me. The Navy in the 1950's supposedly dumped about 500 drums of toxic waste along the California coast. The scariest part is that the barrels are beginning to corrode and fall apart. That means the waste will begin to leak out soon, which will in turn, damage the ocean's ecological well-being and could possibly kill a few people. Some toxic waste has a half life of 500,000 years, so it will be there for a while.

I realize it is not only the government that is dumping hazardous waste but many private industries do as well. If a company produces such wastes they need to be responsible and deal with it safely and properly. Incineration is the best bet.

I have proposed a few solutions. Federal inspection should be required; the inspection should be done by a team and should occur on random and unannounced dates. If there are unsanitary facilities found there should be a severe fine. My final proposal is education. People sometimes are afraid of what they don't understand, so if we educate people and private industries this should hopefully attract public interest in the subject. The bottom line is we need government funding now. This is no longer a problem, it is a crisis.

Sincerely,

GLYN JEWELL.

SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION  
SUPPORTING SKI AREAS

**HON. WAYNE OWENS**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on April 9, Representative PAT WILLIAMS introduced H.R. 4970 to simplify the formula under which ski areas operating on national forest lands pay rental fees to the United States for use of these lands. This legislation will not in any way reduce the fees paid to the United States for use of national forest lands. Rather, it will simply replace an excessively complex and bureaucratic system for calculating rental fees with a clear and predictable formula. The Forest Service and the Utah ski industry will both benefit from this change. I am pleased to have been involved in the development of H.R. 4970 and to have been an original cosponsor of this much needed legislation.

For the past several years, ski areas in Utah which use national forest lands for their operations have experienced increasing difficulty reaching agreement with the Forest Service as to the fee the United States should receive for use of those lands. The problem lies in the existing Forest Service fee system, known as the graduated rate fee system [GRFS], which encompasses more than 40 pages of policy, definitions, and guidelines.

While originally intended to set forth simple rules for collecting the fee, over the years the GRFS has become so complex that it has become little more than a forum for endless debate, appeal, and litigation. With each passing year, the GRFS regulations are beginning to look more and more like the Internal Revenue Code. The result has been that both ski area operators and the Forest Service are spending inordinate amounts of time and effort to calculate what should be a simple rental proposition.

To alleviate this problem, I have joined my esteemed colleague, PAT WILLIAMS, and virtually all other Members who have National Forest ski areas located in their districts, in introducing a bill to establish a new, simple fee system for ski area use of national forest lands.

This issue is very important to Utah because we have one of the largest ski markets in the world, and many of our areas, including Alta, Brighton, Snow Basin, Snowbird, and Solitude are located on national forest lands. Indeed, statewide skiing is estimated to bring in \$480 million to the State's economy, with some of these revenues used to help finance the school system. In addition, skiing and associated summer tourism in ski communities is exactly the type of industry that the State seeks to promote to diversify our economic base and attract out-of-State dollars into our economy. It behooves us, therefore, to ease the burden of unnecessary regulation on the ski industry wherever possible.

The current graduated rate fee system used by the Forest Service to determine ski area fees is fast becoming a classic example of overly and unnecessarily complex Federal regulation. It is poorly understood by both ski area operators and local Forest Service per-

sonnel, and is subject to widely varying interpretation and inconsistent application among the dozens of Forest Service districts, forests, and regions. There is no logical reason why charging rent for Federal land should require 40 pages of instruction.

Another compelling reason for changing the formula is that the Forest Service is becoming increasingly aggressive in attempting to charge ski areas for revenues generated not only from leased national forest lands, but also from businesses on nearby private lands. Not only is this a waste of everyone's time, but it must be noted that the revenue in concern is from private land activities. In my experience dealing with public land issues, it is unprecedented for the Government to assess fees for the use of Federal land by also including revenues from private land. Operations on private land are already subject to Federal income tax, local property tax, and other Federal, State, and local taxes. There is no excuse for the Forest Service to charge rent for privately owned land. Any attempts to do so are, frankly, outrageous.

The new fee formula in my bill, H.R. 4970, will make the future fee simple, predictable, and easy to calculate. And it will clearly state that the only revenues that can be assessed are those which result from the actual use of Forest Service land.

As a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, which will receive referral of my bill, I will do my utmost to see that a hearing is quickly scheduled and this important measure moves forward at the earliest possible date. It is too important to Utah's ski areas to do otherwise.

THE ADVANCE FEE LOAN SCAM  
PREVENTION ACT

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation, H.R. 4954, the Advance Fee Loan Scam Prevention Act, to combat a growing problem for hard-pressed consumers and small businesses that is costing them millions of dollars. I would like to explain the problem this bill addresses and how my legislation would work. I would also note that a companion bill has been introduced by Senators LIEBERMAN, BRYAN, and DODD.

Recessions are fertile ground for con artists, and the current one seems to have brought out the worst of the lot. There just never seems to be a shortage of crooks, con artists, and swindlers to prey upon desperate and vulnerable people in recessionary times. The new scam artist is the so-called loan broker, who charges a stiff up-front fee to a consumer for a promised loan that he will never deliver.

The scam works as follows: First, the loan broker sets up a company that advertises guaranteed credit or guaranteed loans. The ads promise loans and credit to persons regardless of their credit history or credit rating and urge consumers to call "800" or "900" numbers to apply for the loans. Operators on



the other end of the line take all the necessary information from consumers and inform them—usually within an hour or two—that they have been approved for a loan and that they only need to send in a processing fee to receive their loan check. These processing fees range from \$30 to thousands of dollars.

Unfortunately, the loans never materialize. Consumers' inquiries about their loans are rebuffed and consumers continue to be stalled until the loan broker can close up shop and move on to another location to start the cycle again. Consumers never see their advance fees again, much less the promised loan money.

The newspapers are filled with stories of loan seekers losing hundreds and thousands of dollars from these fly-by-night operations. The Council on Better Business Bureaus has estimated that consumers and small businesses are losing up to a million dollars a month through these scams.

The bill I have introduced would put an end to this type of scam by prohibiting unregulated loan brokers from charging advance fees to consumers. This bill is aimed at unscrupulous loan brokers who are robbing consumers and small businesses. Any legitimate loan brokers that are regulated by the Federal Government or the State in which the consumer lives won't be subject to the provisions of this bill.

For example, the bill exempts credit providers and loan brokers licensed and regulated by the consumer's State or by the Federal Government, including banks, savings and loans, credit unions, mortgage banks and servicers approved by Fannie May or Freddie Mac, consumer finance companies, real estate agents, and attorneys. Auto dealers and sellers of consumers goods also are exempted.

In addition, loan brokers can still charge legitimate processing fees—they just can't force consumers to pay the fees before receiving the loan. Brokers can only collect their fees at or after closing loans.

Persons who violate the law would be punished with fines and possible prison terms and could also be prosecuted for mail fraud.

We have modeled our bill on an effective Florida statute that has managed to drive down the number of these scam artists operating in that State by 85 percent. But many, if not most, of the operations in Florida moved out of the State after this law took effect. And, worse yet, most of these crooks operate on an out-of-State basis anyway, so State laws aren't as effective as we would like. For example, New York has some of the toughest laws on the books to prevent these loan scams. However, New York State laws won't stop an unscrupulous loan broker working out of another State from hoodwinking New Yorkers. We need legislation at the Federal level to fully combat this problem.

Swindlers who perpetuate these scams are taking advantage of some of the most vulnerable people in our society. They hit people when they are down and take what little money hard-pressed consumers and small businesses have in exchange for a worthless promise. People that prey on the desperation of others are among the lowest forms of criminals.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

MEGAN ELIZABETH SEBASTIAN;  
WINNER OF VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST IN SOUTH DAKOTA

### HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, every year for over 30 years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary have sponsored the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year's contest theme was "Meeting America's Challenge." More than 147,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for the 22 national scholarships totaling \$62,500. The top contestant from each State came to Washington, DC, for the final judging as a guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Ms. Megan Elizabeth Sebastian is the 1991-92 winner from Mitchell, SD. Ms. Sebastian attends Kimball High School where she is president of the Kimball chapter of the National Honor Society. She extends her interests by participating in several school organizations concerning her class yearbook and foreign languages.

Ms. Sebastian presents insight to the true meaning of democracy and freedoms in the United States of America. She recognizes our changing world in which people of varying degrees of background understand the need to have freedoms of choice whenever it is necessary. Megan Sebastian also recognizes the fact that the freedoms we hold dear must be protected and nurtured. While she recognizes the importance of individuality, Ms. Sebastian asserts her view that we must "unite as one people, to dream, to dare, and to do what has to be done."

I would like to take this opportunity to submit Megan Elizabeth Sebastian's award-winning script to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for the benefit of my colleagues and other interested readers.

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Megan Elizabeth Sebastian, South Dakota winner, 1991/1992 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

In 1491, Christopher Columbus faced a challenge. He believed he could reach the east by sailing west. Everyone knew he was wrong because no one had been able to do what he hoped to do. Columbus dreamed, dared and did what had to be done. Because of his dream, a new world was discovered.

In 1620, the pilgrims faced a challenge. They believed that a man had the right to worship his God without interference from the government. Everyone knew they were wrong because the government had always controlled religion. The pilgrims dreamed, dared, and did what had to be done. Because of their dream, religious freedom became one of the self-evident rights of a new country.

In 1787, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson faced a challenge. They believed that the people of America could govern themselves. Everyone knew they were wrong because only the rich and powerful knew how to govern a nation. They dreamed, dared, and did what had to be done. Because of their dream, a democracy was created.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln faced a challenge. He believed that a nation divided against itself could not stand. Everyone knew he was wrong because people had owned slaves for hundreds of years. He dreamed, dared, and did what had to be done. Because of his dream, a race of people was freed from slavery, and a nation preserved.

In 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt faced a challenge. He believed he knew how to raise a nation up out of a Depression. Everyone knew it couldn't be done because many before him had failed. He dreamed, dared, and did what had to be done. Because of his dream, America rose to become one of the most economically stable countries in the world.

In 1963, Martin Luther King faced a challenge. He believed he could change a nation's attitude about racial prejudice. Everyone knew he was wrong because it's impossible to change age-old beliefs and customs. He dreamed, dared, and did what had to be done. Because of his effort, we have seen the birth of a new understanding between men of different races.

In the late months of 1991, America faces many challenges. We believe we must solve the education crisis, eliminate the deficit, bring the nation out of the recession, win the drug war, and find homes for the poor and the homeless. Everyone knows these challenges cannot be solved. As we focus on them, it seems that each will mean the end of life as we know it. The sky is falling and there is no escape. We will all be crushed.

And yet amazingly we did not perish yesterday, are alive today, and in spite of all our problems, I know we will be here tomorrow. The secret strength of America is that at each moment of crisis, when things are darkest, a champion has emerged—a Washington, a Lincoln, a Roosevelt, and yes, even a Schwarzkopf. As welcome as these heroes have been, they did not solve the challenge they faced by themselves. It was the American people—the white, black, yellow, Irish German, Catholic, Jewish people—who for millions of individual reasons joined together to solve the problem.

That is the challenge of America: to unite as one people, to dream, to dare, and to do what has to be done.

#### NEW ENGLAND ARMY CORPS CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the New England Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary on May 1 in Charlestown, MA.

Charlestown was chosen for the festivities because the Army corps was founded there on June 16, 1775, on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Although not as old, the New England Division of the corps—formed on May 1, 1942—has contributed immensely to the development and prosperity of the New England region.

The division has participated in the construction of military facilities and flood control measures, it has funded numerous navigation projects in our small harbors and waterways, it has managed 55,000 acres of land and

water for flood control and recreation, and successfully restored miles of beach front. In my own district, the corps has been responsible for maintaining the Cape Cod Canal, Boston's connection to other east coast seaports.

The New England Division can be proud of its 50 year record of accomplishment. I salute the 650 men and women of the New England Division and wish them many more years of continued success.

DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE'S  
SACRAMENTO AREA FEDERAL  
EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEE OF THE  
YEAR AWARDS

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the recipients of the Department of the Air Force's Sacramento Area Federal Executive Employee of the Year Awards. The Sacramento area has over 20,000 Federal employees so these award winners represent truly outstanding commitment to their jobs, their community, and the Federal Government.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you this year's winners. They are: Outstanding Professional Employee, Dr. Charles Smith, environmental coordinator, Mather Air Force Base; Outstanding Secretary, Jewel Van Dewerker, secretary, Mather AFB; Outstanding Supervisor, Janet Long, supervisory contract specialist, Sacramento Army Depot; Outstanding Technical Employee, Patricia Maggard, social service representative, Sacramento Army Depot; Outstanding Administrative Employee, Robin Pohl, personnel staffing specialist, Internal Revenue Service; Outstanding Clerical Employee, Geri Ryan, labor relations clerk, Internal Revenue Service; Outstanding Front-Line Employee, Roger Scott, administrative services specialist, McClellan AFB; Outstanding Manager, Robert Lamora, airway facilities sector manager, Federal Aviation Administration; Outstanding Trades and Crafts Employee, Kenneth Davis, telephone mechanic foreman, Mather AFB; Outstanding Employee Team, blanket purchase agreement process action team, Sacramento Army Depot; and Community Service Award, Brenda Bennett, group secretary, Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Speaker, these Federal employees have shown remarkable skill and dedication and are truly worthy of our recognition. I ask you to join me in congratulating these outstanding individuals.

WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

**HON. CHARLIE ROSE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, Workers Memorial Day is a particularly solemn occasion for those of us from North Carolina. You all remember

that last year 25 workers died in a fire at the Imperial Food Products plant in Hamlet, NC. In its 11 years of operation, the Imperial plant had never been visited by either State or Federal safety inspectors. It was a tragic day not only for North Carolina but for the entire Nation.

I know that most businesses strive for a safe work place and would never knowingly place their workers in jeopardy. Unfortunately, there are businesses out there who are more interested in their bottom lines than in the safety of their employees. There are businesses out there, like Imperial Foods, who deal with employee theft by putting padlocks on fire exit doors and intimidate their employees into believing that if they speak out they will be fired.

Because of these bad operators we must recommit ourselves to improving workplace safety. A safe work environment is the right of every American citizen. Unfortunately for millions of Americans this is not a reality. It is estimated that last year 10,000 Americans died on the job and over 100,000 Americans die each year from job related injuries.

In the last 12 years some of my colleagues have come to this well to say that we cannot afford the trade off for tougher workplace standards. They say that these laws would be too great a burden on American business. But what we cannot afford is an atmosphere in this country where people are paralyzed by fear for their safety and fear of reprisal for speaking out.

We owe the men and women of this country who go to work everyday the security of a safe work place. If we have learned anything from the Hamlet fire it is that such tragedies can be prevented if we do not take workplace safety for granted.

THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY ACCESS AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

**HON. JOHN J. RHODES III**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicare Beneficiary Access and Financial Protection Act of 1992, which would implement the Physician Payment Review Commission recommendations concerning the maximum charges that a nonparticipating physician can charge a beneficiary. Limitations on maximum allowable actual charges were a part of the three-pronged initiative which Congress enacted under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. Under OBRA '89, nonparticipating physicians could not charge Medicare beneficiaries more than 125 percent of the recognized Medicare charge. This year the limit was lowered to 120 percent, and in 1993 the limit will be 115 percent of the recognized Medicare charge. However, due to technical flaws in the original OBRA '89 language, Medicare beneficiaries are still being overcharged and physicians are not required to reimburse their overcharges.

The Physician Payment Review Commission has made several recommendations

which will close the loopholes in the law and fully implement this portion of Congress' overall physician payment reform plan. This bill would codify those recommendations, thus ensuring beneficiaries that the protection that Congress intended they receive will actually be forthcoming. First, the Medicare Beneficiary Access and Financial Protection Act of 1992 would limit beneficiary liability under the Medicare programs. Second, nonparticipating physicians would have to refund inappropriate overcharges, after an appeal if they choose. If the physician is found to be willfully or knowingly overcharging, the Secretary of Health and Human Services can institute fines against them.

In an effort to inform beneficiaries on their rights and legal protections, the annual explanation of benefits would include an explanation of the limitations on charges by nonparticipating physicians. Carriers would be required to conduct prepayment screening of services furnished by nonparticipating physicians, and the Health Care Financing Administration would be instructed to study the feasibility of sending an annual notice explaining charge limitations to nonparticipating physicians.

This bill will clear up the small but regrettable technical flaws in OBRA '89 which have stopped billing limitations from being implemented. Medicare beneficiaries will be protected as Congress originally intended. I ask my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and support it so we can quickly rectify this unfortunate situation.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
CATASTROPHE AT CHERNOBYL

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the sixth anniversary of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. The anniversary occurred on April 26, during our Eastern recess.

As the years pass, the tragedy of what happened at Chernobyl is not lessened. To the contrary, the magnitude of the disaster becomes more and more apparent each year. The 7.6 tons of over 200 different radioactive substances released into the atmosphere over Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia, and the Baltic States are still causing sickness and misery.

I am especially concerned about the state of the millions of children who suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of radiation and who will probably suffer most of their lives from the long-term effects of radiation. Well over a million children in Ukraine and Byelorussia are ill due to radiation. Many are dying of leukemia.

Documents recently published in Russia indicate that Soviet officials engaged in an extensive coverup. These documents reveal that Soviet leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev, concealed the extent of the danger from the affected population. Soviet authorities increased the officially acceptable level of radiation by a factor of 10, thereby denying medical treatment to the tens of thousands of people living in contaminated areas.



The complete truth about what happened at Chernobyl No. 4 reactor may never be fully known. But the suffering caused by the nuclear accident is apparent to all of us. As we observe this solemn anniversary, I urge my colleagues to join with me in doing all that we can, and urging the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union to do all that they can to assist those still living in contaminated areas and to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that a disaster on the order of Chernobyl will never happen again.

#### IN HONOR OF WORKER'S MEMORIAL DAY

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate Worker's Memorial Day. It is a day set aside to remember those who have suffered and died because of workplace hazards.

There is a verse of an old song that says, "We come to work here, not to die here." Unfortunately, each day more than 20,000 workers are injured. Even more appalling is that each year more than 100,000 Americans die from job-related injuries and diseases.

On this day let us commit ourselves to strengthening the Occupational Health and Safety Act and demand full enforcement of applicable regulations and laws.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO HELP MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE COMPETITIVE

**HON. PETE GEREN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Arms Export Control Act requires that a charge be assessed on foreign military sales [FMS] of major defense equipment to recoup the nonrecurring charges associated with the research, development, and production of military equipment.

The President, however, has been granted the authority to waive these costs to encourage the standardization of equipment among our NATO allies; Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Our friends in Finland will decide by late May who they will buy 67 foreign built fighters, worth over \$2.2 billion from; the United States, France, or Sweden. However, the law as written excludes Finland from this waiver, tying our hands and limiting our ability to make this sale to them.

Since our competitors offer export programs to countries such as Finland and other European countries as an enticement to get such contracts, I am introducing legislation today to level this playing field. My bill—which enjoys the strong support of the Aerospace Industry Association—would expand the President's nonrecurring cost waiver authority to Finland and other friendly European countries.

Enactment of my bill will help make the United States more competitive, preserve our defense industrial base, and offset the disadvantage we now face.

#### WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today workers across the Nation will pause at the mills, presses, assembly lines, and factories where they work and observe a moment of silence for the thousands of workers who suffer and die each year because of hazards in the workplace.

Workers Memorial Day is a time of remembrance. A time to pay tribute to the hard-working men and women who fell victim to an unsafe workplace and hazardous duties. But it is also a time for action—safety in the workplace must be a national priority.

Over two decades ago the Congress sought to protect the rights of workers to a safe and healthy workplace by enacting the Occupational Health and Safety Act [OSHA]. While we have made much progress, we still have a long way to go in fulfilling our commitment to our Nation's workers.

Every year 10,000 workers are killed by workplace hazards, 6 million are injured on the job, and 60,000 are permanently disabled. An additional 100,000 workers die each year from the long-term effects of occupational diseases like asbestosis and brown lung diseases.

The shortcomings of OSHA and its enforcement were tragically illustrated during the fire at the chicken processing plant in Hamlet, NC, last August, which killed 25 employees behind locked doors.

This plant had never been inspected in 11 years of operations. Workers were not trained about safety hazards, most did not even know that the doors were kept locked.

Unfortunately the situation at the Hamlet plant is not unique. Lack of OSHA enforcement, a sluggish regulation process, and prevention of employee participation has kept OSHA from protecting workers against workplace hazards.

The Education and Labor Committee is currently considering legislation to strengthen OSHA, improve enforcement, and require joint employer-employee health and safety committees to work together to create and maintain a safe and healthy workplace.

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate Workers Memorial Day, I urge my colleagues to take action to protect the rights of the working men and women of this Nation by supporting and cosponsoring H.R. 3160, the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act.

CELEBRATING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PASSAIC, NJ

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to the First Presbyterian Church of the city of Passaic in my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey which will celebrate the 125th anniversary of its founding on Sunday, May 3, 1992. This vibrant institution has a distinguished past of service to the community and continues to meet the changing needs of people of Passaic and the surrounding area.

Mr. Speaker, from its humble beginnings, this congregation has grown in size and importance continually striving to help those in need and support all those who sought comfort and spiritual guidance. The First Presbyterian Church is currently a beautiful gothic cathedral with elegant tiffany windows and a wonderful Skinner organ, but if I may take a moment I would like to enter into the record a brief historic sketch which tells the story of how this church has flourished and developed over the years.

During the year of 1866, a small group of families which had recently taken up residence in Passaic met from house to house in social prayer. Because of the crowded conditions of existing churches, they resolved, during frequent meetings, to organize their own church. The 22 founders held public worship for the first time on January 6, 1867, in the old Methodist Episcopal Church. At a service on March 6, 1867, the congregation was organized and ordained by the Presbytery of Newark as a New School Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Philo French Leavens accepted a call to become Pastor and was installed January 17, 1868.

For several years thereafter church services were held in a number of small rented buildings including Spear's Hall, Howe Academy and the New School House. In 1871, the first church was built. It was a small two-story structure on River Street (now Park Place) and Exchange Place. Services at this church continued until 1886 when it was sold to purchase a site on the corner of Grove Street and Passaic Avenue.

This second church was called The Brownstone Church because of its exterior finish. It had an interior that was a combination of auditorium, school room, and parlor and its pews could hold 300 worshippers. Under the leadership of Dr. Leavens, the church continued to grow and at the time of his death in 1904 had reached 410 communicants. Dr. Leavens gave much of his time and efforts in the establishment of the Dundee Mission (1887—which later became the Grace Presbyterian Church), the Garfield Church, and the Wallington Chapel (1897—which later became the Wallington Presbyterian Church). The first official boards of these churches were members of the Passaic church on loan to them until they became firmly established. Dr. Leavens also preached regularly in Clifton and Delawanna and was a pioneer of Christian work in these cities.

After the death of Dr. Leavens in 1904, Rev. Dr. James Dallas Steele became the second pastor and was installed May 8, 1906. It was

under the dynamic leadership of the third pastor the Rev. Dr. George Harold Talbott, installed May 18, 1923, it became obvious that with the continued growth of the congregation a much larger church would be needed to accommodate the membership.

The Brownstone building, therefore, was razed in 1929 and replaced by a magnificent Gothic cathedral structure, which remains the House of Worship for the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic. The church has been heralded by many as one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in New Jersey. The sanctuary, with its 95 foot aisle and soaring cathedral ceiling 60 feet high seats 1,300 people. Its 110 foot tower accommodates a rank of 19 chimes and a Pastor's study. The church also has a fine chapel, three balconies in the sanctuary, a large hall, a social room (parlor), offices, Sunday School rooms, Aeolian-Skinner pipe organ, an Antiphonal Sustaining organ, large Tiffany stained glass windows, hand carved Appalachian white oak woodwork, and 22 Yellin ironwork hanging lanterns.

Dr. Talbott was succeeded by his assistant Rev. Ralph Boulton, who was installed on April 12, 1970, and retired in June of 1988. Currently, the congregation is being served by Dr. Jeffrey Wood, who has been the interim pastor and stated supply since March 1990.

Mr. Speaker, this church has a rich past always playing an active role in the community and lending its support and best efforts to innumerable worthy causes such as helping to found and establish Passaic General Hospital and sponsoring ministries in China and Korea and very soon as Hispanic ministry as well. It is institutions such as the First Presbyterian Church which give life to our communities and add joy and hope to the lives of all those who are touched by its work.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic here in Congress, and I am sure that you and all my colleagues join with me in wishing them continued prosperity and God's speed on their path in the future.

#### DESPERATE PLIGHT OF THE ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVA AND OTHER AREAS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV FEDERATION

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Slobodan Milosevic, the last Communist dictator in Europe, continues to shock and horrify the civilized world as he directs his wanton campaign against the successor States of Yugoslavia.

Milosevic's wrath has caused incalculable human suffering. The Communist Serbian effort to dominate the freedom-seeking Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Kosova will continue until we in the United States take steadfast and decisive steps to stamp it out.

The violent means through which Serbian Communists seek to dominate the region were on display for all to see 12 years ago when, after the death of Tito, they opened a campaign of terror against the Albanians in the autonomous Republic of Kosova.

The efforts to isolate and vilify Albanians in Kosova were as revolting as they were com-

prehensive. The Communists in Belgrade purged the Kosovar Communists, closed the parliament in Kosova and persecuted its freely and fairly elected members, placed restrictions on the use of Albanian language and symbols, and ultimately imposed martial law on Kosova.

The dire situation in the former Yugoslavia requires that uncompromising attention be paid to the plight of Albanians in Kosova. As an historic whipping boy to the Communist Serbians, the ethnic Albanian population in Kosova is particularly vulnerable in these volatile times.

Dr. Ivo Banac, a professor of history and master of Pierson College at Yale University, has written an excellent paper on the serious plight of Albanians in Kosova, entitled, "Position Paper on the Question of Kosova and the Status of Albanians in the Successor States of Yugoslavia."

Dr. Banac's work highlights the importance of Congress' vigilance with respect to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. There is a clear need for aggressive action against the Serbian Communists who continue their brutal and deadly assault against the citizens of the freedom-seeking republics of the disintegrated Yugoslavia. I ask that his paper be placed in today's RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it the thoughtful attention it deserves.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. JOHN O. MCFALLS III, USAF

**HON. DAVID O'B. MARTIN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Brig. Gen. John O. McFalls III, for his dedicated service to this Nation as the Deputy Director of Legislative Liaison for the U.S. Air Force. Since first serving the House as the chief of the Air Force's House Liaison Office in 1984, General McFalls has provided the House of Representatives with outstanding service and commitment. His knowledge of the Air Force and the Congress has been a tremendous asset to the House and, in particular, the Armed Services Committee, as we have considered issues impacting on the Air Force and our national defense. During General McFalls' tour, his commitment to a free and open exchange of information and ideas provided a framework for deliberations on Air Force programs. He has served with distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for his contributions to our Nation's defense. A fighter pilot, he is highly qualified for his new assignment as director of operations and plans for the Air Training Command where he will have responsibility for training and motivating those who will make up the air force of the future. All of us who have worked with General McFalls join in bidding him a fond farewell.

#### CLAY INTRODUCES THE DISPLACED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1992

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am being joined by Representative ACKERMAN and Representative KANJORSKI to introduce the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act of 1992 to alleviate the impact of the necessary reductions of Federal civilian employees.

The demise of the Soviet Union and the deterioration of our own domestic economy require us to reexamine our defense policies and reallocate Government resources to more productive and profitable pursuits. This restructuring is essential if America is to maintain its ability to complete successfully in an international economy. It also provides our country with an opportunity to address vital national concerns that have been neglected by the last three administrations, including education and infrastructure, and should serve as a unique opportunity to promote the wealth of our country and the standard of living of its citizens.

If we are to derive the full benefits available to us, steps must be taken to mitigate the immediate adverse consequences of dislocation on defense workers. The legislation that we are introducing today is intended to achieve this end by cushioning the impact of the downsizing of the Defense Department on Federal civilian employees.

The bill accomplishes this through three means. First, this legislation is intended to minimize the number of civilian employees who must be separated from Government service. Second, the legislation is intended to alleviate the immediate impact on those employees who are separated. Finally, the legislation is intended to enhance the ability of separated employees to find new positions. The legislation has been carefully crafted within the limitations imposed by the current deficit and the budget enforcement procedures.

Currently, just under 50 percent of all Federal civilian employees are employed by the Department of Defense. In recent years, the Department has reduced its civilian work force by 87,000 through hiring freezes and attrition. As the General Accounting Office has testified, however, the Department will not be able to achieve the reductions that will be necessary over the next 5 years by relying exclusively on such means, particularly in light of current economic conditions. By the Department's current estimates, 44,000 jobs will be lost in fiscal year 1992; 43,000 jobs will be lost in fiscal year 1993, and a total of 212,000 jobs will have been lost between 1989 and 1997. Many feel that the Department's current estimates may understate the dimensions of the problem.

The legislation we are introducing specifically authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish a temporary program to offer separation bonuses to encourage eligible employees to accept retirement. Given the significant reductions in personnel that the Department of Defense is facing, steps must be taken to en-



courage voluntary separations. Lack of private sector employment opportunities has considerably diminished the attractiveness of existing early retirement programs. The reluctance of employees to accept retirement increases the number of employees who must be involuntarily separated, increases dependence on public assistance programs, exacerbates agency training and retraining costs, and increases average agency work year costs. The Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide a one-time separation bonus, equal to 6 months' pay, to employees who agree to retire. Authorization for the program would expire at the end of fiscal year 1997. The costs of the program would be comparable to the agency costs of conducting a RIF, and would be paid for from appropriated funds out of the agency's salaries and expenses account.

While steps must be taken to increase the number of positions the Department of Defense will be able to absorb by attrition, steps must also be taken to mitigate the consequences of separations when they do occur. The Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act includes several provisions to accomplish this.

First, the act codifies the existing regulatory requirement that all Federal employees receive 60 days specific notice of impending reduction-in-force [RIF] actions. Where RIFs are substantial or have a significant adverse impact on local economies, 60 days notice is usually insufficient. Many of the bases that have already been designated for closure are primary employers within their local areas. The loss of jobs associated with the closure will not be easily absorbed and is likely to have a profound impact on the local economy. In such circumstances, the Federal Government has a clear and unmistakable obligation to take all steps necessary to ease the transition. If States and communities are to be able to establish and carry out effective dislocation assistance programs, if local businesses are to be able to successfully adjust to the new conditions, and if employees are to be able to provide for their own future, earlier notice than 60 days must be provided. Therefore, the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a minimum of 120 days specific notice to employees and community leaders of dislocations that may reasonably be expected to have a significant impact upon local communities.

Mass dislocations have a profound effect on health care costs. Increases in illness, accidents, and injuries are a well documented part of the trauma associated with dislocation. Health care costs are already out of control and the number of Americans without health insurance is growing daily. Currently, involuntarily separated Federal employees may continue coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for up to 18 months, but only if they pay their share and the Government's share of the premium plus an administrative fee. At a time when they no longer have a regular income, the displaced employees find it impossible to assume this additional burden. If the administration is not yet ready to address the national health care crisis, the Federal Government, nevertheless, has an obligation to ensure that its acts do not contrib-

ute further to that crisis. In order to promote the continuation of health care coverage and reduce demands on public health care providers, the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act includes a temporary, 5-year requirement that the Department of Defense continue its FEHBP contributions for up to 18 months for any involuntarily separated employee choosing to retain such coverage. The cost of this benefit will be paid out of appropriated funds and absorbed by the agency's salaries and expenses accounts.

Finally, the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act seeks to promote the prospects of future Federal employment for separated civilian defense employees. First, the legislation requires OPM to develop, maintain, and publish a comprehensive list of current Federal job vacancies. Second, the legislation provides that Federal agencies must give full consideration to qualified displaced DOD civilian employees before hiring a new employee from outside the agency.

In order to ensure its prompt consideration, the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act has been drafted to be confined within the jurisdictional limits of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. As chairman, I look forward to working with other committees and with the administration to provide a more comprehensive assistance and retraining program for both Federal workers and workers in defense related industries. To date, however, the administration has been willing to tell us only what it does not want to do. The time has come to move forward. While, personally, I feel there is more that can and should be done, this is legislation that can be enacted now. Chairman ACKERMAN of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits and Chairman KANJORSKI of the Subcommittee on Human Resources already are planning joint hearings on this legislation. It is my intention to move forward on the Displaced Federal Employees Assistance Act in a timely manner.

#### SALUTE TO LAWRENCE SOUZA

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that a constituent of mine will be honored this week here in Washington as a 1992 distinguished inventor.

Lawrence Souza, of Thousand Oaks, CA, is being recognized this week by Intellectual Property Owners, Inc., a nonprofit association working to safeguard the patent laws that have helped America lead the world in technology. Dr. Souza is vice president of molecular and cellular biology for Amgen, the world-renowned biotechnology company.

Dr. Souza is being honored for his invention of Neupogen, a new biotechnology drug used to decrease the incidence of infection in cancer patients. This drug is a breakthrough because it helps patients better tolerate chemotherapy, thus significantly improving patients' quality of life.

Neupogen was named a product of the year in 1991 by *Fortune* magazine, and a runner-

up for *Science* magazine's Molecule of the Year. With sales of \$260 million since being approved by the FDA last year, it has helped solidify Amgen's growing reputation.

Dr. Souza is a native Californian, having been born in Oakland. He earned his undergraduate degree at UC—Berkeley, where he also played on the Cal football team. He earned his doctorate at UCLA, and has been a member of the Amgen team since 1981.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Souza will be honored Thursday in a formal ceremony in the Russell Senate Office Building, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him and Amgen for their outstanding achievements in the world of medicine.

#### ARMENIA'S TRAGEDY WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

#### HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in solemn remembrance of a very dark day in human history. No words can hope to describe the brutality of the events which claimed the lives of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children.

In the years from 1915–1923, the Government of the Ottoman Empire sought to eliminate the culture, language, the entire race of Armenians from the face of the Earth. On April 24, 1915, government officials rounded up and brutally murdered over 200 Armenian community leaders. During the next 8 years, the Ottoman Government was responsible for the deaths and deportation of two-thirds of all Armenians in Anatolia. Armenian men who were conscripted in the Ottoman militia were disarmed, placed in labor camps, and eventually executed. The remaining men, women, elders, and children were forced on long death marches through the Syrian desert where hundreds of thousands were killed by execution or starvation. The few remarkable survivors of this genocidal campaign were expelled from the homeland they had inhabited for 3,000 years.

In 1939, in preparation for a genocide against the Jews, Adolf Hitler allegedly lamented, "Who now remembers the Armenians?" Well, Mr. Speaker, the American people remember. This genocide is fact. Its documentation is indisputable. In fact, there are thousands of documents and photographs in governmental archives around the world—including in the official memoirs of the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau. In his notes Morgenthau said:

When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal that fact.

We must recognize these inhumanities if we are ever to stop this vicious cycle of genocide that has plagued the 20th century. Only when the world becomes fully aware of the magnitude of genocide in 1915's Armenia, the Holocaust in 1940's Europe, the killing fields of

the 1970's Khmer Rouge, and the ethnic strife in present-day Yugoslavia and Azerbaijan, can we hope to end these unspeakable crimes. We must foster respect for what is truth—and speak out against man's inhumanity to man.

The survivors of the Armenian genocide who are still living are getting fewer and fewer in number. We observe this remembrance so that the truth outlives its victims—that this atrocity is never erased from the pages of history. If we deny its validity, the entire Armenian people, the survivors and their families, are denied the legitimacy of their suffering. Many of those who survived came to the United States and they and their descendants have become an integral part of the fabric of America. The pain and suffering of this culture must be recognized or their survivors are to become victims again.

HONORING DR. EUGENE SMITH,  
PRESIDENT OF ARKANSAS  
STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. RAY THORNTON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1992, Dr. Eugene Smith, president of Arkansas State University, will step down as the leader of the institution with which he has been associated for 38 years.

After 4 years as a student, Gene Smith left for military service and graduate studies, then returned to the university in 1958 as a member of the faculty, and in 1959 became executive assistant to the president of ASU. Dr. Smith served continuously as a member of the ASU faculty, and in leadership and administrative roles, until 1984 when he was chosen as president of the two campuses of the university.

At the time Gene Smith enrolled as a student at ASU, it was a small undergraduate college offering degrees in the liberal arts, agriculture, and teacher education. Now it is the second largest, and most rapidly growing, university in the State of Arkansas, with campuses in Jonesboro and Beebe. With Dr. Smith's leadership, ASU has become a comprehensive university, including professional and graduate programs, exemplary international programs, and recent approval to begin offering a doctorate degree in educational leadership.

Dr. Smith's emphasis on university excellence in teaching, research, and service has led to plans for a major expansion of the Dean B. Ellis Library, now in progress, as well as completion of several new academic facilities and a major convocation center. As president, he has also focused efforts toward advancing athletic programs at ASU to the highest levels of competition.

I have known Gene for many years—his wife, Ann, and my wife, Betty Jo, were college friends—and I had the pleasure of working directly with him during my own years as president of ASU from 1980 to 1984. One of my greatest joys was having Gene Smith as senior vice president of the university. Through Gene's sense of the history and culture of the

institution, our visions for the future were shaped and implemented with a thorough understanding of the progress of the past.

We agreed then, as now, that the greatest strength of a university is found in its people—its faculty, students, support staff, and its graduates and friends.

Gene's Father, Milton Samuel Smith, was superintendent of the public schools of Forrester City, AR, for 40 years, and his mother was a schoolteacher. Perhaps as a result of their teaching and example, Gene has always been interested in people and has believed in the value of education.

His doctoral thesis on educational leadership became a foundation for his vision of educational excellence—but vision alone was not enough for Gene.

He has dedicated himself to the practical application of those ideas and goals and to the progress of one institution—the academic community which molded him and which, in kind, has been molded by him—through the transition from vigorous and enthusiastic youth to the judgment, strength, and maturity which measure the greatness of both individuals and institutions.

In this role, Gene Smith has been both a student and an architect, both a scholar and an engineer, both a leader and builder. Dr. Eugene Smith and ASU have grown up together, and Arkansas and our Nation are better because of their partnership.

GOODWILL WEEK, 1992

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to recognize the people of Goodwill Industries, who will be celebrating National Goodwill Week, 1992, during the week of May 3 to 9.

I'd particularly like to recognize Goodwill Industries of the Conemaugh Valley, Inc., which has worked with the handicapped and disadvantaged in western Pennsylvania for many years. The handicapped and disadvantaged in our area in need of assistance know they have a source of support and assistance in Goodwill Industries, and the Goodwill staff and volunteers are always there to provide necessary vocational training and placement assistance.

The story of Goodwill Industries is really the story of the Goodwill volunteers, who give their time so willingly to assist the handicapped and disadvantaged in our area. Goodwill could not enrich the lives of the handicapped and disadvantaged without the unparalleled efforts of these volunteers, and they deserve our recognition and admiration for their work.

Goodwill continues to lead the way in providing vocational services to people with special needs and employing people with disabilities. I'd like to salute the people of Goodwill Industries of the Conemaugh Valley, and the staffs and volunteers of Goodwill Industries across the Nation, for their efforts on behalf of the handicapped and disadvantaged. I hope

the celebration of Goodwill Week, 1992, shows how much the work of the people at Goodwill Industries contributes to the special spirit of volunteerism that makes the United States a unique and remarkable nation.

WHY SPEND MONEY ABROAD?

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at a time when millions of Americans fear for their jobs, when millions more are struggling to house their families and educate their children, many of our constituents are asking: Why spend money abroad? Why continue foreign assistance, when our needs at home are so great?

My friend and colleague, Representative DANTE B. FASCELL of Florida, has devoted himself to these questions as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. In the April 1992, issue of the Foreign Service Journal, he offers some thoughtful answers in an article entitled, "Foreign Aid: Don't Ask Why, Ask How and to Whom."

Mr. Fascell writes:

"America First" cannot mean focusing just on domestic issues. From drugs, to AIDS, to the environment, to jobs and competitiveness, there are no issues that are any longer solely "domestic." We must concentrate on doing our bit to help construct a world in which our values and commercial interests are accepted and can flourish.

Mr. FASCELL's article is essential reading for those interested in the future direction of our foreign assistance programs. I recommend it wholeheartedly to my colleagues.

I submit Mr. FASCELL's article to be printed in the RECORD.

FOREIGN AID: DON'T ASK WHY, ASK HOW AND TO WHOM

(By Dante B. Fascell)

Some Americans view foreign aid as a dead issue—one that is not in the U.S. interest and one that should be tabled in these tough economic times. I would like to think they are way off base.

But maybe this thinking more accurately reflects the current sentiments of the American people than I think it does. At the very least, in this political year of "America First," we need to take a hard look at U.S. foreign assistance programs and examine whether and how they are going to meet America's agenda over the next decade.

The U.S. foreign aid program grew and developed during the Cold War and played a definite role in the effort to contain communism. As a Cold War veteran myself, I've been explaining the necessity for foreign aid for more years than I care to remember. But I am the first to admit that there has been a dramatic revolution in world affairs in the last several years that forces us to take another look at why we are doing what we are doing with our aid program and how we can do it better.

Some 40 years ago, there were solid reasons for getting into the foreign aid business:

We believed democracy and human rights were values that ought to be accepted by governments and enjoyed by those governments' citizens.



We were certain that market-based economics could bring financial growth to other people and, in doing so, expand opportunities for U.S. trade and investment overseas.

We hoped that our humanitarian assistance would not only alleviate short-term suffering due to disasters in foreign countries but would also promote a long-term climb out of poverty for many nations.

To be truthful, we also had political objectives. These were concerned with promoting stability in certain regions of the world and rewarding the friends who stuck with us and our policy tenets. These four basic objectives, which directed U.S. assistance programs during the Cold War, are still valid principles and goals. But on reviewing U.S. assistance programs during that era, it is striking how often the last objective—short-term political goals—overrode our value-based objectives. Foreign policy objectives are perfectly legitimate and very important, but they should always be closely allied with basic American values.

As an example: in El Salvador we made sure that our short-term political objectives were tempered by our concern for democracy and human rights. We provided significant levels of assistance but demanded movements toward democracy and respect for human rights.

On the other hand, in Zaire we allowed our political objectives to roll over our values as a nation of free people. We continued support for a regime long after it became clear that the magnitude of corruption there kept our aid from serving the purposes for which it was intended.

Even though the Cold War has ground to a halt, I believe that the basic needs that drove us to set up our foreign aid programs 40 years ago are still valid. That is not to say that the U.S. foreign aid agenda doesn't need redesigning. Beyond a doubt, the altered world demands a new approach. We can start the redesign process by identifying the characteristics of our changed and changing world.

The new challenges include new types of global tensions, focusing on terrorism, nuclear proliferation, economic warfare, and regional and ethnic conflicts, rather than being predominately East-West tensions. Economic factors rather than military ones are coming to dominate world affairs, while the United States has encountered internal economic and social problems that require greater attention and resources. The distinction between a developed country and a developing one is becoming blurred, while the opportunities for cooperation and collaboration between such countries are growing. Foreign aid is becoming a marginal factor in our bilateral dealings with other countries. Finally, transnational threats, such as AIDS and other infectious diseases, and international environmental concerns, including global warming, are rising to the top of the international development agenda.

If foreign assistance is going to remain relevant in its most fundamental objectives, the changed international arena suggests that we need to revisit not the "why" of foreign aid, but the "how," the "what," and the "to whom."

The underlying principles and objectives of aid have not changed. What have changed are the specific problems that need to be addressed and the manner of doing so. While a complete answer to these questions requires a full-scale assessment of what has and has not worked with U.S. foreign aid, certain basic assumptions are clear.

The new emphasis on economic growth and market-based economics in developing na-

tions offers the United States the opportunity to operate a foreign aid program that is more closely linked to American economic and commercial interests, including a wide range of trade and investment initiatives.

The magnitude of worldwide problems, such as global warming, requires a strategy that can be effective only when undertaken in conjunction with other nations. Multilateral cooperation is also the key to introducing democratic and market-based economic principles into the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Multilateral accord worked in Operation Desert Storm and it must be the basis for support for aid to the former Soviet republics.

Transnational threats and development problems are too complex for a single U.S. development agency to handle. USAID must draw on the technical expertise of other government agencies, plus American business and industry. This is already the approach that is proposed in the new U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership.

With the demise of the Cold War, some people would have us pull back our involvement in the world. While we have seen dramatic acceptance of the principles of democracy and free-market economics, all we have won is the initial battle. The war will not finally be won until those principles are instituted in practice.

The "America Firsters" would have us retreat inside our own borders. Geographically we may be somewhat isolated, but the modern world—of interdependent trade and financial relations, split-second telecommunications, and rapidly changing technology—prevents any country from truly being an island.

"America First" cannot mean focusing just on domestic issues. From drugs, to AIDS, to the environment, to jobs and competitiveness, there are no issues that are any longer solely "domestic." We must concentrate on doing our bit to help construct a world in which our values and commercial interests are accepted and can flourish.

Finally, we must be very clear on what we really expect from our assistance to other countries. If there is a basic failing, it is that foreign aid has been oversold to the American people and too often has resulted in unrealized expectations by the recipients and proponents. U.S. aid did not bring down communism and has not alone transformed developing countries into developed countries. However, aid has played a supporting role when it was intelligently employed in conjunction with competent host country policies. It has also relieved suffering for millions of victims of disasters, both natural and manmade, throughout the world.

U.S. assistance cannot guarantee that the principles of democracy and free enterprise will be institutionalized in any area of the world, but our aid can facilitate the acceptance of these principles and improve the likelihood that they will endure. It can do all this while reducing human suffering and benefiting U.S. commercial interests.

Foreign aid has never been entirely unselfish. We provide it in the long run because it benefits U.S. interests—and ultimately, the American public. With this in mind, we must get on with the task of revamping the mechanisms that will maximize the effectiveness of foreign aid.

Even with all the change in the world, we have not yet moved beyond the need for foreign aid. But, like so many other factors in American policy, we must adjust the program to meet the dynamics of the new world.

## TRIBUTE TO THE POLISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS' HARMONIA AND OSWIATA CLUB

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Polish-American Citizens' Harmonia and Oswiata Club.

On September 2, 1902, a group of people who loved songs of their native Poland met in the Polish Falcons Hall in Bridesburg, PA with the intention of organizing a choral society. This organization became known as the Harmonia Singing Society. It was chartered in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's State capital, the same year.

In 1915 the organization united with the Towarzystwo Oswiata, Library Society, and changed its name to the Polish-American Citizens' Harmonia and Oswiata Club.

Today, the Polish-American Citizens' Harmonia and Oswiata Club is the oldest Polish-American club in the city of Philadelphia. That fact alone speaks highly of the club's accomplishments.

In the 90 years that members of this organization have devoted time and resources to upholding Polish traditions in America, the Harmonia and Oswiata Club has succeeded in becoming a positive force for the advancement and promotion of the Polish community.

As a Polish-American, Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in joining the Polish-American community in saluting the Polish-American Citizens' Harmonia and Oswiata Club of Philadelphia.

## JOBS THROUGH EXPORTS ACT OF 1992

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I join Congressman GEJDENSON in introducing the Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992. I congratulate him for introducing this much-needed legislation, and for making U.S. commercial centers a central component of the bill.

This legislation marks the first of a series of House leadership-backed bills designed to foster economic growth, increase trade and create American jobs. We anticipate swift movement of this growth package through Congress this spring and summer.

Even since the fall of the Berlin wall, we've been talking about shifting gears in both foreign policy and trade policy, about capitalizing on the trillions we spent during the cold war so our workers and businesses can win in the increasingly competitive arena of world trade.

But we have been slow to adjust, to forge the type of Government-business partnership we need to compete in new markets such as Asia, the Baltic nations, the former Soviet Republics and Central America.

Our commercial centers program signals a new direction in export policy. For too long,

export promotion has been given back-room storage space at American Embassies around the world. The commercial centers program elevates export promotion to the level of diplomacy and creates separate facilities abroad where Government will give American businesses the first-stage assistance they need to pursue export opportunities abroad.

I originally introduced the commercial centers concept as separate legislation. The response—bipartisan sponsorship by some 70 House colleagues—demonstrated the widespread feeling that government and businesses must build a partnership when it comes to exporting—a partnership far beyond the limited programs that currently exist. Private businesses must be willing to make the investment, but our own Government must become an advance team for American businesses abroad.

The concept is simple. We will create separate commercial centers in key cities in important markets: One in the Baltics to serve all of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics; one in Asia and one in Latin America.

The centers will provide visiting American business representatives with language and clerical services and telecommunications facilities, as well as temporary office and meeting space. Center personnel will provide information about the host country's industries, economy and markets—and a list of contacts in each industrial area.

For small and medium-sized American businesses, the centers will be an oasis in an unfamiliar environment.

I was first struck with the need for such a Government-industry partnership when I visited the teeming markets of Southeast Asia in 1989. Everywhere we went, American exporters told the same story. America is losing ground, they said, and unless something changes we will fall irreversibly behind within 5 years.

Their fears have proven true in a shorter period than that. As Japan and other Asian nations invest heavily in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, Americans fall further and further behind.

Too content to stick with old ways designed for a different era, our own Government's effort has lagged. In Indonesia, a nation of 180 million people, we have slots for only four Foreign Commercial Service officers, and have filled only three of them. In Malaysia, we have posted only three FCS officers.

The truth is, our export effort has fallen short of what our businesses need around the world.

After the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, my office asked American companies whether they were ready to do business in Poland and Czechoslovakia, and they said no. We asked whether our Government was helping, and they said no.

We heard the same thing when the Baltic nations tasted freedom late last summer. At the time, a Michigan food distributor wanted to sell food in the Soviet Union, but didn't know how. He received a busy signal at the one phone number the U.S. Government provided.

We asked businesses what they needed, and in bits and pieces they said they needed a commercial center.

Other nations, aware of the importance of separating trade and exports from diplomacy,

have established similar programs. In Japan, the Canadians have turned a significant portion of their brandnew Embassy into a showcase for their businesses. Canadian firms can set up meetings in lavish offices framed by beautiful art; rent space for business dinners that give them the advantage of meeting clients in familiar, intimate settings.

The Canadian Government has set up a sophisticated computer network listing businesses according to their specialties; when a need arises for a particular export, the government matches the need with particular businesses—and it works. More than 100,000 Japanese citizens have come through the embassy for the exclusive purpose of conducting business with Canadians. Twenty commercial officers staff the Canadian Embassy. It is a true partnership between business and government.

It is time to create such a partnership in the United States, starting with commercial centers. Ultimately this partnership must extend beyond this pilot program—the foundation of a commitment of not just money—but of time, effort, sweat, and blood.

#### COMMENDING ROBERT WETHERBEE, CONSERVATION LEADER

#### HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of one of our Nation's leaders in conservation, Robert Wetherbee.

Bob has always had a deep love for the land and agriculture. Bob operates a cash grain farm with his family in western Minnesota along the Red River Valley. Bob officially began his activities in the conservation movement in 1971, when he became a supervisor to the Wilkin County Soil and Water Conservation District. From 1978 to 1979, he served as president of the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. A few years later he was elected to the National Association of Conservation Districts Board of Directors. In 1985, he became vice president, and 1989, president of the national association.

Bob has spent a great deal of time over the years serving as a voice for the wise use and management of our Nation's natural resources. Bob was a key individual in bringing together a coalition of general farm organizations and commodity groups to advocate an economical, voluntary approach to environmental protection under the 1990 farm bill. Bob's work in Washington and in Minnesota has earned great respect for the work of America's conservation districts.

Mr. Speaker, today I commend Bob Wetherbee for his service as he retires from his duties as NACD's president.

#### TRIBUTE TO INDIVIDUALS HONORED BY THE EAST CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE NAACP

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the many individuals who were recently honored by the East Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The East Chicago Branch of the NAACP was organized in 1942. Since then, the members of the East Chicago NAACP have been determined to achieve their primary objective—to establish "Justice, Equality and Dignity for all Americans." The East Chicago branch is dedicated to raising the level of consciousness on many important issues such as education, unemployment, and racism. This year's objective is to increase voter registration and voter awareness.

On April 24, 1992, the East Chicago Branch of the NAACP hosted its 19th Annual Freedom Fund and Awards Dinner. This year's theme was the "Spirit of the 90's: Tumbling Walls and Rising Hopes." The following individuals were honored for their service as role models within their field of specialty and the community: Mr. William Kelly, for his outstanding efforts in the labor movement; Mr. Henry Gillis for his outstanding service in education; Mr. Eugene Simeon Morgan, for his outstanding attitude, conscientiousness, and academic achievement; and Mr. Napoleon Brandfort, a broker, for his outstanding achievement in his field of specialty.

In addition, Rev. David Pugh, the associate minister at Friendship Baptist Church in East Chicago, was honored with the Church Award, and Rev. Howard T. Smith, pastor of New Starlight Baptist Church, as the recipient of this year's appreciation award.

I would also like to recognize the winner of the Robert "Bob" Love Award, the highest honor bestowed by the East Chicago NAACP for an individual's contributions to the civil rights movement. This year's recipient was Mr. Andrew J. Nixon, Jr. He is the second vice-president of the branch and the chairman of the Fairshare Economic Development Committee. He has not only made great contributions to civil rights in East Chicago, but has also been active throughout the entire State of Indiana.

The East Chicago NAACP also recognized Ms. Susie Sheard and Mr. Homer Thornton for their lifetime dedication and contributions to the NAACP and to East Chicago community.

And finally, I would like to recognize and commend attorney Gordan L. Joyner, who was the keynote speaker of the event and who was honored with an Award of Appreciation. Attorney Joyner, a former Housing and Urban Development attorney from Atlanta, has won landmark decisions in housing that have greatly benefited the rights of minorities.

I commend the members of the East Chicago NAACP for their determination to protect and empower people of color in this country. Each and every individual has served as an outstanding role model, not only to the Afri-



can-American members of the community, but also to the community as a whole. They have shown a strong dedication to addressing the many issues which are important and integral toward improving the quality of life for the people of northwest Indiana.

#### THE SAVINGS AND LOAN FRAUD PROSECUTION TASK FORCE ACT

**HON. BYRON L. DORGAN**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman ECKART and I are introducing the Savings and Loan Fraud Prosecution Task Force Act to direct the Attorney General to establish a savings and loan criminal fraud prosecution task force to prosecute, in an aggressive manner, those criminal cases involving savings and loan institutions [S&L's].

We've seen an almost unprecedented failure in financial institutions, but most especially in the area of savings and loans. We're told that up to 60 percent of the S&L failures involved fraud, and it's clear that fraud has drained the S&L industry of billions of dollars. However, it's also clear that most of the Justice Department's resources are not being devoted to savings and loan prosecutions, but rather to bank fraud and other financial institution prosecutions.

We think that we need to provide greater focus in the area of S&L prosecutions. By greater focus, we would like the Attorney General to establish a savings and loan criminal fraud task force to prosecute S&L cases in a most aggressive manner. It seems to us that the taxpayers—who are now bailing out the entire S&L industry at an estimated cost of \$500 billion—deserve as much.

Between October 1, 1988 and December 31, 1991, only 992 defendants were charged in major S&L cases, with fewer convictions and only modest asset recoveries. Thousands of white-collar crooks still haven't been prosecuted in these S&L cases. We think that the Justice Department must put in place a vigorous program of criminal prosecution to better track S&L investigations and prosecutions, to put S&L crooks in jail and to recover the assets they've stolen from depositors before these assets are lost forever.

Many of us in Congress are concerned about Justice's failure to get the S&L job done quickly and decisively. That's why we believe that Congress must quickly pass this legislation to direct the Attorney General to establish a savings and loan criminal task force dedicated solely to the prosecution of savings and loan fraud cases.

Now, it may be argued that the Justice Department already has a financial institution fraud task force that deals with financial institution fraud cases. We understand that such a task force exists, but again it's clear that this task force has devoted most of its resources on bank fraud cases. This ignores the fact that at this point we're providing a \$500 billion bailout only for the S&L industry, not for banks and other financial institutions.

It seems to us that we need to see at the Justice Department a kind of missionary zeal

to put in jail those criminals who cheated the American people. We offer this legislation because we believe there ought to be a task force of greater clarity and focus to direct the Justice Department's efforts to prosecute savings and loan cases. We think that ought to be one of the highest priorities at the Justice Department, and we think that most of our constituents would agree.

#### ROY ORR CONTINUES TO SERVE HIS STATE

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, Roy Orr is one of those people who has always been there. I can't remember a time when Roy was not a major participant in the political and civic life of Dallas County and the State of Texas.

I first met Roy in the early 1970's when I was a young attorney in Dallas. By that time Roy had already been mayor of DeSoto and had already been State chairman of the Democratic Party.

I met Roy about the time he started his career as Dallas county commissioner, serving Oak Cliff and the southwest quadrant of Dallas County. He held that job with great distinction and went on to become national president of the National Association of Counties. As a result of that service, there are people all over the United States who know Roy.

Roy continues to be a leader in our State and in his church to this day. Governor Ann Richards recently appointed Roy to the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and his advice is often sought by other State and national leaders on a wide variety of public policy issues.

I personally call on Roy on a regular basis for advice and counsel on issues that affect my constituents and his opinions are always sound. I don't always follow his advice to the letter, but it's always good.

Roy has been a dedicated member of the Church of Christ and has been a major benefactor of its schools and other institutions.

I'm proud to consider Roy Orr my friend and I look forward to working together with him for many years to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE JOBS THROUGH EXPORTS ACT OF 1992

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, at a time when American workers are suffering their worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, it is essential that the Congress generate jobs through exports. The bill that I am introducing today, The Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, will improve the effectiveness of the U.S. Export promotion program. It is part of a comprehensive effort by the House of Representatives to foster economic growth, there-

by generating greater employment opportunities for U.S. workers.

The bill will significantly enhance the ability of the U.S. Government to carry out feasibility studies for capital projects overseas, will provide grants for capital projects using U.S. exports and services, will reauthorize legislation providing loans, loan guarantees, and risk insurance for U.S. investments overseas, and will create a partnership between the public and private sector to identify and aggressively pursue strategic export markets. I estimate that this bill will generate at least 127,000 jobs each year.

The first title reauthorizes the Overseas Private Investment Corporation or OPIC. OPIC offers U.S. investors assistance in finding overseas investment opportunities, insurance to protect those investments, and loans and loan guarantees to help finance projects. OPIC cannot insure or finance projects that would displace American workers. In fact, OPIC helped create over 13,000 U.S. jobs in 1991 alone.

This legislation updates OPIC's original language and eliminates outdated programs. We have amended the eligibility criteria for participating countries to reflect the changing structure of the current international environment. In the future, countries will be eligible to receive insurance, reinsurance, financing, or other financial support from the Corporation if they first, have established diplomatic relations with the United States; second, are a developing country or a country making the transition from a nonmarket to market economy; and third, respect internationally recognized human rights. The Corporation must give preference to countries with the greatest economic need.

The legislation also extends OPIC's program levels in order for the Corporation to work effectively in the new Republics of the former Soviet Union. In addition, the pilot equity program has been made permanent and its regional prohibitions have been repealed. The bill provides OPIC with a 3-year authorization as opposed to the traditional 4-year cycle. The administration had requested a 5-year bill in order to move the legislation away from its current election year cycle. While we were sympathetic to this argument, we strongly believe the international environment is changing at too rapid a pace to wait 5 years to review the legislation. We selected 3 years to accommodate the administration's election year concerns, and our own concerns about the rapidly expanding investment arena.

The remaining changes reflect compliance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Under this legislation, OPIC will use its own earnings to pay for its programs, instead of drawing funds appropriated from the Treasury.

The Trade and Development Program is one of the most successful Government export promotion programs. Its purpose is to simultaneously promote economic development and the export of U.S. goods and services to developing countries. Title II doubles the size of the Trade and Development Program and re-names it the Trade and Development Agency or TDA. By increasing its size, we are not only demonstrating our support for the program, but acknowledging the increased need for its services abroad.

The bill authorizes the Director of the Trade and Development Agency to provide funds for

feasibility studies and other activities related to development projects which use U. S. exports. This bill expands the mandate of the Agency to include architectural and engineering design to create a clear advantage in setting the standard for U.S. exports in overseas projects. The legislation also permits the Agency to provide technical assistance for project related activities.

We are providing an authorization of \$55 million for fiscal year 1992 and \$70 million for fiscal year 1993 for the programs of the TDA. The Agency has estimated that for every \$1 it spends, it generates \$70 in U.S. goods and services. If one uses the standard calculation that every \$1 billion in exports creates 20,000 jobs, this legislation could well result in 100,000 new jobs for fiscal year 1993 alone.

Title III establishes an Office of Capital Projects within the Agency for International Development. This Office will enable U.S. exporters to more adequately compete with Japan and our European competitors. Working with the Trade and Development Agency, AID will periodically review the infrastructure needs of Eastern Europe and developing countries. It will directly support developmentally sound capital projects that utilize U.S. exports and services. The legislation is completely consistent with the international rules—OECD guidelines—for overseas capital projects.

This title was originally in the conference report from the International Economic Cooperation Act of 1991—Report 102-225. During that conference, my colleagues and I vigorously debated the issue of an Office on Capital Projects within AID. AID was ultimately chosen by Congress to play a role in capital project because, at present, AID has the funding.

The primary objective in introducing this language is to promote U.S. capital projects while we promote international development. This language is not intended to provide those forces within AID an outlet for their desire to create other duplicative export promotion agencies. The goal is to allow AID to contribute its expertise in development to other agencies' expertise in export promotion.

The bill authorizes \$650 million for fiscal year 1992 and \$700 million for fiscal year 1993 for these activities. All funding is to be drawn from AID's economic support assistance, assistance under the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, and assistance under the Support for East European Democracy [SEED] Act. It is not to be drawn from amounts made available for development assistance, as was put forth by the administration for this fiscal year. When the administration chose to use \$100 million within the development assistance account for use in capital projects, it not only dramatically reduced the level of funding in the account traditionally set aside for the poorest of the poor, it further confused our exporters as to whether this administration is serious about the promotion of this Nation's exports. The \$100 million dollars is not an adequate budget for a capital projects office. We cannot expect our exporters to compete internationally unless we provide the same support our international competitors are offering their own exporters. The administration should recognize that fact and follow the lead of Congress on this issue.

The last title involves a pilot program within the Department of Commerce. Title IV calls on

the International Trade Administration to create commercial centers in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin American. The purpose of these centers is to provide additional resources for the promotion of U.S. exports and to familiarize our exporters with the industries, markets, and customs of the host countries. For the first time, the Department of Commerce may provide our exporters with first-stage legal advice, translation services, clerical assistance, and conference and exhibition space. While the Foreign Commercial Service already has a commercial presence in most markets, this legislation will allow them to bring in other executive branch officers and U.S. industry representatives to aggressively pursue market share in key industries.

This language calls on the Secretary of Commerce to implement fully the Market Development Cooperator Program which was established in the Trade Act of 1988. The Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade has repeatedly urged the International Trade Administration to utilize this program which encourages the private sector to subsidize the public sector by providing additional staff expertise on key industries to our foreign commercial offices abroad. The U.S. Department of Agriculture already has a Cooperator Program which is funded at \$40 million per year. Given that agricultural exports make up only 13 percent of all exports—the remainder are manufacturing exports—the administration should be consistent in its export policy and implement this legislation.

The Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service will play a critical role in the implementation of this title. This Office has improved dramatically since undergoing its own strategic review. The subcommittee was disappointed, however, to see an almost \$3 million decrease in the administration's budget for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. At a time when the world has just experienced the creation of 14 new States in the former Soviet Union, the administration should be expanding our presence abroad by adding additional staff, not simply relocating current staff to new locations in the new States of the former Soviet Union. It is essential that the United States have a significant presence in all strategic markets overseas. Trying to cut budgets by cutting the United States and Foreign Commercial Service is not only shortsighted, it is poor international policy.

The bill provides \$22 million for these centers for fiscal years 1993 through 1997. Much of the content in this last title was requested by the administration in its effort to work efficiently in the new States of the former Soviet Union. We expect, therefore, broad bipartisan support for this initiative.

This legislation is scheduled to move quickly through the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This is a bill that will help American workers when they are most in need of leadership. I hope my colleagues will support this measure.

## TRIBUTE TO THE SECOND ANNUAL ACCORDION FESTIVAL

**HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Second Annual Accordion Festival, hosted by KFLZ Radio in Bishop, TX, and KCCT Radio in Corpus Christi, TX.

In any country or society, music is always the common thread running throughout the fabric of the community. In America, we are all a special blend of cultures; but the gentle soul of the mestizo is exemplified by the Conjunto music groups. Conjunto takes that blend one step further by being a unique blend of Northern Mexico and southern Texas, indeed a microcosm of both countries.

Conjunto can lift your spirit, or make your soul melancholy. We have been given a special gift by the Conjunto artists and the accordion players that give Conjunto that distinctive sound. Due to the importance of the accordion in Conjunto, I commend KFLZ and KCCT Radio for their efforts to stress the historical significance of both the accordion in particular, and Conjunto in general.

Hispanic Americans have a common legacy in music, language, gentility, and values. It is a heritage rich in cultures and diversity. From our many parts, we have formed the most unique society in the world; and it is best illustrated by the Conjunto music which keeps the symmetry alive in our soul.

Through the dedication of Conjunto artists, and the commitment of accordion players who add that pivotal flavor to the music, the beauty and splendor of Conjunto will carry on through the ages so that our children and grandchildren can experience the magnificence that is Conjunto.

## TRIBUTE TO WILL SAMUEL

**HON. JOEL HEFLEY**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1992*

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Colorado's unsung heroes, Mr. Will Samuel.

Mr. Samuel, a civil engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation, has been involved with the Boy Scouts of America for over 20 years. He has unselfishly devoted his time, energy, and leadership and has inspired many young people with whom he has come in contact.

In appreciation for his distinguished service, the Denver Area Council of the Boy Scouts is presenting Mr. Samuel with its highest honor, the Silver Beaver Award.

Mr. Samuel began his Scouting career as an advancement chairman for Cub Scouts Pack 376 in Arizona in 1972 when his son entered the Cub Scouts. In 1975, the Samuels moved to Littleton, CO, where he became assistant scoutmaster with Troop 554 and then scoutmaster in 1979. From 1982 to 1988, he wore three hats: Assistant scoutmaster, assistant district commissioner, and member of the



district camping committee. For the past 3 years, he has continued to work on the camping committees as well as on the commissioner's college staff.

During his many years with the Boy Scouts, Mr. Samuel has received a number of distinguished awards, including the Scouter's Training Award, 1982, the District Award of Merit, 1983, and the Commissioner's Key and Arrowhead Honor, 1986. He also went through the Order of the Arrow in 1976 and was Woodbadge trained in 1978.

An avid sportsman, Mr. Samuel has led many hike and canoe outings for the Scouts and has taken a group of Scouts to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico for 10-12 day excursions on four occasions.

Mr. Samuel is also very involved in other community and civic activities. He has been a church lector since 1979, picks up food for area food banks, and serves holiday meals to residents at the Mullen Home for the Elderly. He served on the board of directors of the Jefferson Symphony Orchestra for 10 years and has been active in Toastmasters for many years.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Mr. Samuel on receiving the Silver Beaver Award

and my appreciation for all he has done on behalf of the community. He is truly one of Colorado's finest and an example of what the President is talking about when he refers to "a thousand points of light."

He and his wife, Nancy, have two grown sons, Michael and Joseph, both Eagle Scouts and college graduates.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ROTARY ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRICT 6310 CONFERENCE, APRIL 25, 1992, IN MIDLAND, MI

#### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the outstanding efforts of the Rotarians of mid-Michigan.

On Saturday, April 25, the District 6310 Rotary Conference will be held in my hometown of Midland. This year's theme, "The Global Family," demonstrates the fraternal and family values that Rotarians symbolize. The organi-

zation is committed to the changing international business environment and the future leaders of tomorrow. As evidence of their unselfish commitment to international, as well as local concerns, the Rotarians are welcoming 40 exchange students this month. They also are hosting a German group-study exchange team of young professionals interested in learning more about the United States. They fully realize the value of sharing their own experience and learning from others.

From the organization's creation in 1905, to its current worldwide membership of over 1 million in 165 countries, Rotary International has always stood for civic leadership and community service. Its chapters are local collections of generous people from all professions who share a common goal of improving their community and helping others. Rotarians encourage community development, promote ethical business behavior, and foster international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in congratulating the unselfish work of the Rotarians from mid-Michigan. Their generous commitment and fellowship is what helps to keep our communities strong.